

Iowa **P**regnancy **R**isk **A**ssessment **M**onitoring **S**ystem Data Book  
2015 Births



**Iowa Department of Public Health**  
**Protecting and Improving the Health of Iowans**

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## Snapshot

In 2015, there were:

- **39,375** live births in Iowa
- **2,953** babies were born at a low birthweight
- **169** babies died before their 1st birthday

What does PRAMS tell us?

- **36,879** mothers were eligible for PRAMS\*
- **32,120** had insurance *before* they were pregnant
- **23,949** had their teeth cleaned before their pregnancy
- **22,296** reported their pregnancy was planned
- **30,790** reported ever breastfeeding their babies
- **31,138** primarily put their baby to sleep on his or her back - the safest position for infants to sleep
- **5,138** reported being diagnosed with depression postpartum
- **2,391** reported some form of intimate partner violence
- **22,318** reported using a most or moderately effective method of contraception postpartum

\*Number of PRAMS eligible mothers is less than the number of births due to multiple births and the exclusion of adopted and surrogate children.

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## Introduction

PRAMS stands for the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Survey (PRAMS) and is a cooperative project between the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) and the Centers for Control and Prevention (CDC). Iowa joined the PRAMS project in 2011 and began data collection in February of 2013. In 2015, 2,043 Iowa mothers were asked to provide information on their experiences and behaviors before, during and after pregnancy.

We sincerely thank all of the mothers who have taken the time to respond to the survey. Without their responses, we would not have the data to direct the development of strategic programs and policies to address the needs of mothers and infants in Iowa.

We would also like to thank the members of our Steering Committee who have provided guidance in questionnaire development and creating connections to communities of mothers. I would also like to personally thank the other members of the PRAMS team at IDPH for their help in carrying out this project. A special acknowledgement should be made to Brooke Schowalter, Jennifer Pham and Patrick Goebel for their behind the scenes work which makes this report possible.

A primary goal of PRAMS is to translate its data into action. Please share with us how you have used the data published here. We also welcome feedback on the usefulness of this format. You may contact the PRAMS staff by e-mail at [jessica.eagan@idph.iowa.gov](mailto:jessica.eagan@idph.iowa.gov) or by phone at 1-800-383-3826.

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## Overview of PRAMS

PRAMS was initiated in 1987 to help state health departments establish and maintain an epidemiologic surveillance system of selected maternal behaviors and experiences. PRAMS was started at a time when the U.S. infant mortality rate was no longer declining as rapidly as it had in past years and the prevalence of low birthweight was showing little change. Maternal behaviors, such as alcohol and tobacco use, and limited use of prenatal care and pediatric care were contributing to the slow rate of decline. PRAMS was designed to supplement data from vital records and to generate data for planning and assessing perinatal health programs in each participating state.

### Why is PRAMS Important?

- PRAMS provides data for state health officials to use to improve the health of mothers and infants.
- PRAMS allows CDC and the states to monitor changes in maternal and child health indicators (i.e. unintended pregnancy, prenatal care, breastfeeding, smoking, drinking, and infant health).
- PRAMS enhances information from birth certificates used to plan and review state maternal and infant health programs.
- The PRAMS sample is chosen from all women who had a recent live birth, so findings can be applied to the state's entire population of women who recently delivered a live-born infant.
- PRAMS not only provides state-specific data but also allows comparisons among participating states because the same data collection methods are used in all participating states.

### How are PRAMS data used?

PRAMS provides data not available from other sources about pregnancy and the first few months after birth. These data can be used to identify groups of women and infants at high risk for health problems, to monitor changes in health status, and to measure progress towards goals in improving the health of mothers and infants.

PRAMS data are used by:

- State and local governments to plan and review programs and policies aimed at reducing health problems among mothers and babies.
- State agencies to identify other agencies that have important contributions to make in planning maternal and infant health programs and to develop partnerships with those agencies.
- Researchers to investigate emerging issues in the field of maternal and child health.

For additional information, please visit <http://www.cdc.gov/prams/>. You will find detailed information on the methodology used, other participating states, and data to action success stories.

If you would like to request Iowa PRAMS data, please visit <http://idph.iowa.gov/prams> for information on the request process. Complete versions of the survey are also available.

## **PRAMS Methodology**

### **Sample Design**

All states participating in PRAMS utilize a sampling technique called 'stratified random sampling' in which all birth records are divided into categories, or 'strata.' Iowa stratifies by mother's race and ethnicity as reported by the mother on the birth certificate.

A random sample is drawn from each of these groups on a monthly basis. Selected mothers are then contacted to participate in the PRAMS project. Because a relatively small percentage of the total population of all Iowa mothers is contacted, a simple random sample may not yield sufficient numbers of responses from these women to tell us about their lifestyles and behaviors as a group. Stratified random sampling provides a means to collect more meaningful information about high-risk population groups. A weighting process is used to recombine the resulting responses to reflect the total population of Iowa mothers within a calendar year.

### **Mode of Surveillance**

All PRAMS states use a mixed-mode surveillance system. Mothers are first contacted via mail when their infant is over two months of age. Up to three self-administered surveys are sent to selected mothers. Mothers who do not respond to the mailed survey are called to complete the survey by a phone. All mothers who complete the survey are given a \$10 gift certificate for diapers.

### **Inclusion Criteria**

Any Iowa-resident woman, including teens, who delivers a live birth within Iowa is eligible to be included in the PRAMS sample. When twins or triplets are born, only one infant is randomly selected. Adopted infants and surrogate births are excluded. Birth certificates missing the mother's last name are also excluded.

### **Limitations of PRAMS data**

As a self-administered survey, PRAMS data is subject to inaccurate reporting. Types of bias in PRAMS data may include recall bias, reporting bias, and misunderstanding of questions. PRAMS is also subject to nonresponse bias, especially among harder to reach populations.

## Interpretation

Three years of PRAMS data are available to report. In coming years, trend data will be available.

## Response Rate

The overall response rate for Iowa PRAMS was 63% in 2015, which is above the 55% minimum for PRAMS data to be considered valid. However, some subgroups, such as Non-Hispanic Black (NHB) mothers or mothers with a high school degree or lower, have response rates of less than 50%. Though the sample design described above helps improve estimates for these groups, it cannot fully correct for the selection bias created by non-response, and so estimates from these groups should be treated with higher caution.

## Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals represent uncertainty around an estimate, though they themselves are an estimate. All confidence intervals in this report are at the 95% level. Uncertainty intervals in this report account for uncertainty due to the sample selection process, but cannot fully account for non-response or misinformation given by participants. For more information about confidence intervals, see

<https://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/methods/statecounty/ci.html>.

## Data Suppression

Subgroups that contain less than 30 women have been suppressed from this document because the estimates would be unreliable. These groups are indicated by an asterisk in the graphs and tables below.

## Household Income

Household income is analyzed using four groups for this report; the groups were chosen in order to have similar numbers of women in each, and the cutoff of 185% of the Federal Poverty Line (FPL) because this is the threshold for WIC eligibility, and 375% is the threshold for qualification for Medicaid for pregnant women in the state of Iowa. For a four person family, this cutoff for Medicaid eligibility is an annual income of approximately \$88,000. When calculating FPL for the family, the family size includes one above the number indicated by the respondent to account for the new infant. For example, if the respondent wrote that four people depended on the income reported, FPL will be calculated as if five people depended on the reported income.

## Maternal Residence

Urbanicity was chosen by mother's county of residence, based on the National Center for Health Statistics urban-rural continuum. Counties designated as Small-Metro or Micropolitan were considered urban (Iowa has no counties with higher urbanicity), while the rest of the counties, classified as non-core, are considered rural.

## Maternal Insurance

Maternal insurance is tracked at three time periods in the PRAMS survey: before pregnancy, during pregnancy, and at the time of survey (postpartum). Mothers who selected both public insurance and private insurance options during a given time were included in the private insurance group. Military insurance is considered private insurance for this report.

## 1. Demographics

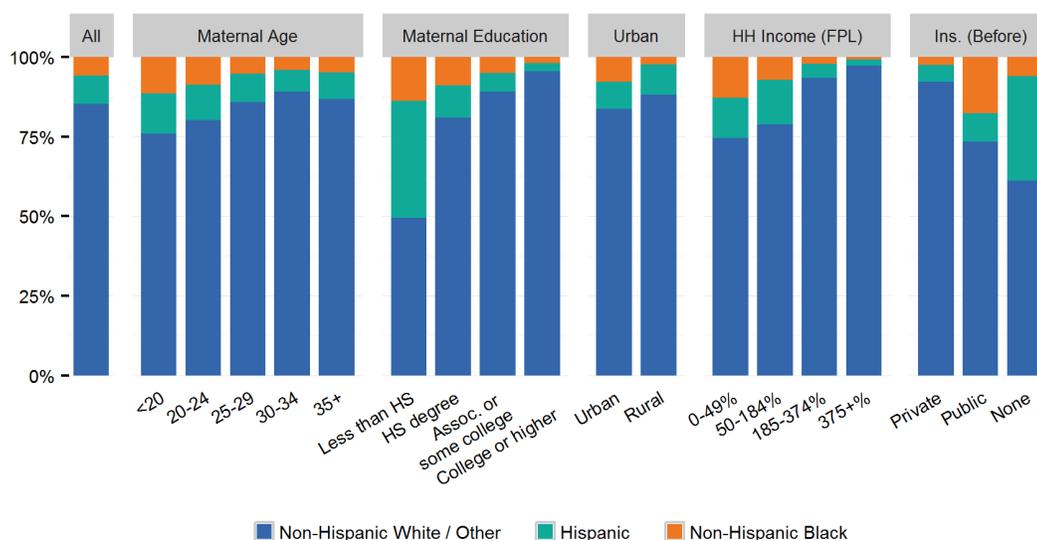
Many of the demographic variables are interrelated. For example, Hispanic mothers make up 9% of the birth population but represent 33% of those without insurance *before* pregnancy.

Women with higher educational levels tended to be privately insured, have higher incomes and be over 25 years old. NHB women and those with a college education are more likely to live in urban counties.

About 72% of Iowa's mothers report that they are under 375% of the federal poverty line (FPL), indicating eligibility for Medicaid services during their pregnancy. Minority women are more likely to have lower household incomes, as are those with less education.

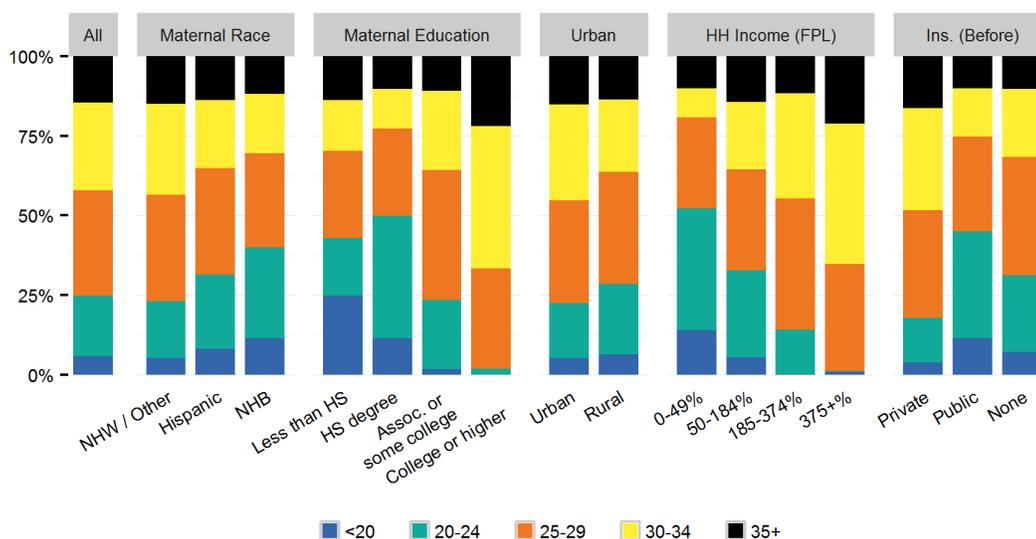
Around 7-10% of women do not have insurance *before* and *after* their pregnancy, but only 3.4% do not have insurance *during* their pregnancy.

## 1.1 Maternal Race



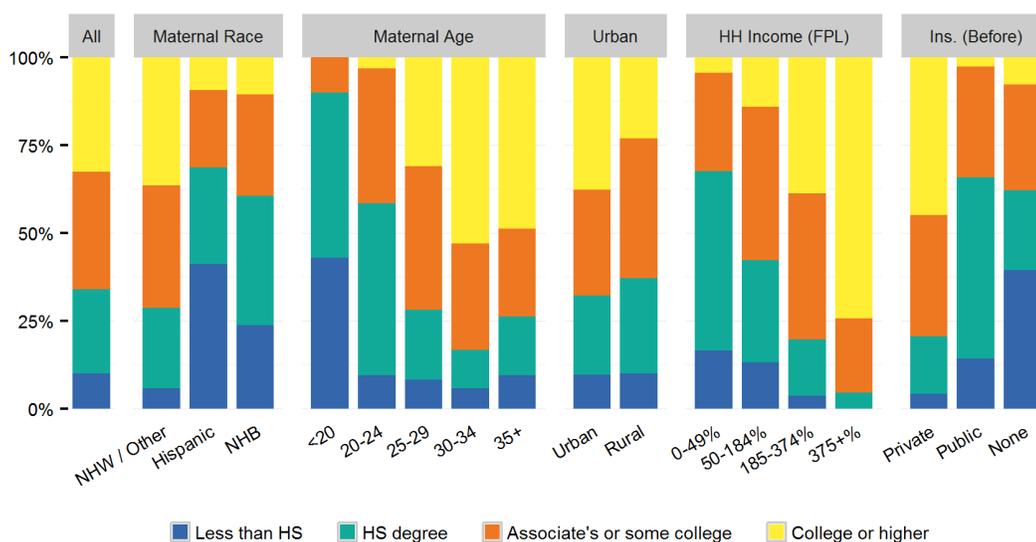
Group		Non-Hispanic White / Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Black
<b>All</b>		85.3%	8.9%	5.8%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	76.0%	12.5%	11.5%
	20-24	80.2%	11.0%	8.7%
	25-29	85.9%	8.9%	5.2%
	30-34	89.1%	6.9%	3.9%
	35+	86.8%	8.5%	4.7%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	49.6%	36.6%	13.8%
	HS degree	80.9%	10.2%	8.9%
	Associate's or some college	89.1%	5.9%	5.0%
	College or higher	95.6%	2.5%	1.9%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	83.7%	8.6%	7.7%
	Rural	88.2%	9.6%	2.3%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	74.6%	12.6%	12.9%
	50-184%	78.8%	14.1%	7.1%
	185-374%	93.4%	4.4%	2.1%
	375+%	97.2%	1.9%	0.8%
<b>Insurance (Before Pregnancy)</b>	Private	92.2%	5.3%	2.5%
	Public	73.3%	9.0%	17.7%
	None	61.1%	32.9%	6.0%

## 1.2 Maternal Age



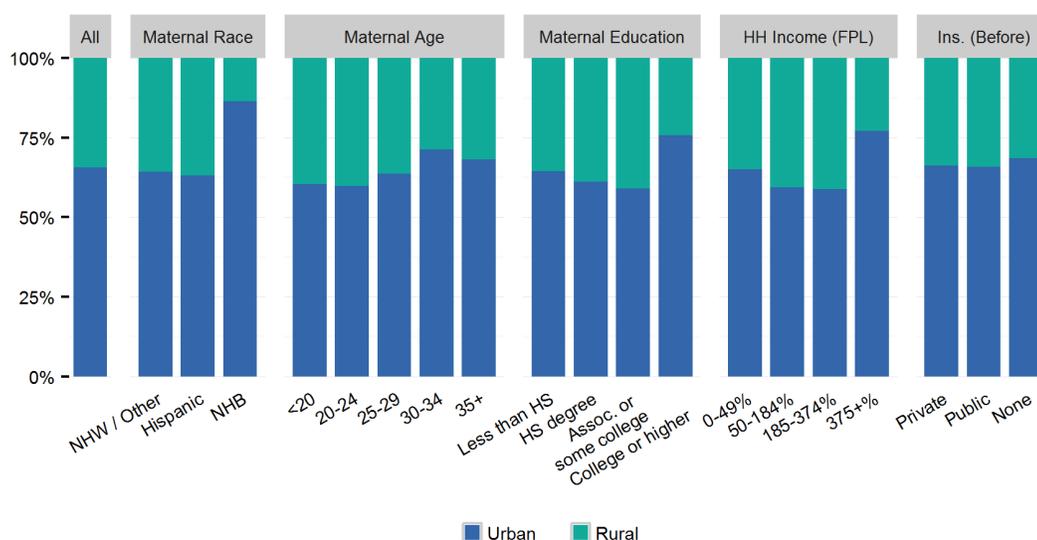
Group		<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
<b>All</b>		5.8%	18.9%	33.2%	27.5%	14.6%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	5.2%	17.8%	33.5%	28.7%	14.8%
	Hispanic	8.1%	23.4%	33.3%	21.3%	13.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	11.5%	28.4%	29.6%	18.6%	11.8%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	24.7%	18.2%	27.4%	15.9%	13.8%
	HS degree	11.3%	38.5%	27.5%	12.5%	10.2%
	Associate's or some college	1.7%	21.7%	40.7%	24.9%	10.9%
	College or higher	0.0%	1.8%	31.6%	44.7%	21.9%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	5.1%	17.3%	32.4%	30.0%	15.2%
	Rural	6.4%	22.1%	35.1%	22.9%	13.5%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	13.9%	38.2%	28.6%	9.1%	10.1%
	50-184%	5.4%	27.3%	31.7%	21.3%	14.3%
	185-374%	0.2%	13.8%	41.4%	32.9%	11.7%
	375+%	0.9%	0.1%	33.7%	44.2%	21.1%
<b>Insurance (Before Pregnancy)</b>	Private	3.8%	14.0%	33.8%	32.1%	16.2%
	Public	11.5%	33.5%	29.7%	15.3%	10.0%
	None	7.0%	24.1%	37.2%	21.4%	10.3%

### 1.3 Maternal Education



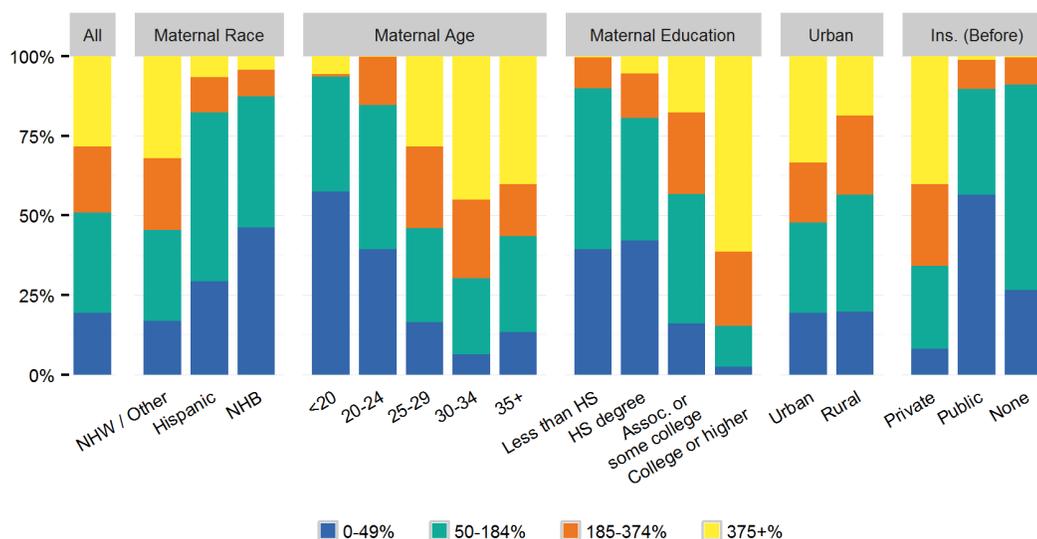
Group		Less than HS	HS degree	Associate's or some college	College or higher
<b>All</b>		10.0%	24.1%	33.4%	32.5%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	5.8%	22.8%	34.9%	36.5%
	Hispanic	41.3%	27.5%	21.9%	9.3%
	Non-Hispanic Black	23.9%	36.8%	28.9%	10.4%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	42.9%	47.1%	9.9%	0.0%
	20-24	9.6%	48.9%	38.3%	3.1%
	25-29	8.3%	19.9%	40.9%	31.0%
	30-34	5.8%	11.0%	30.2%	52.9%
	35+	9.5%	16.8%	24.9%	48.7%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	9.7%	22.5%	30.1%	37.7%
	Rural	10.1%	27.1%	39.7%	23.0%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	16.5%	51.2%	28.0%	4.3%
	50-184%	13.2%	29.0%	43.8%	14.0%
	185-374%	3.8%	16.0%	41.6%	38.6%
	375+%	0.1%	4.5%	21.1%	74.3%
<b>Insurance (Before Pregnancy)</b>	Private	4.2%	16.4%	34.6%	44.8%
	Public	14.4%	51.6%	31.4%	2.6%
	None	39.5%	22.8%	30.0%	7.7%

## 1.4 Maternal Residence



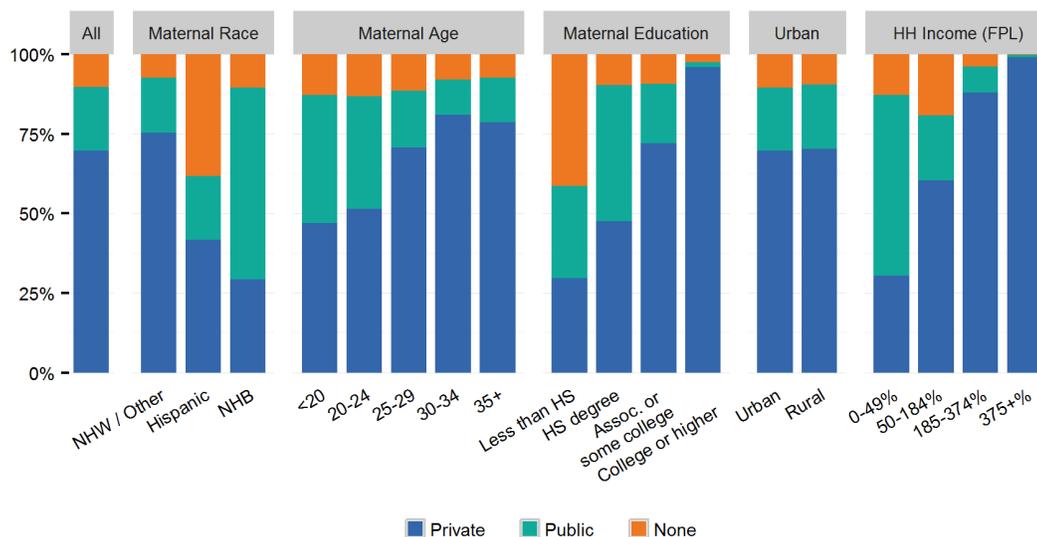
Group		Urban	Rural
<b>All</b>		65.5%	34.5%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	64.4%	35.6%
	Hispanic	63.2%	36.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	86.5%	13.5%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	60.4%	39.6%
	20-24	59.9%	40.1%
	25-29	63.7%	36.3%
	30-34	71.3%	28.7%
	35+	68.2%	31.8%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	64.4%	35.6%
	HS degree	61.2%	38.8%
	Associate's or some college	59.1%	40.9%
	College or higher	75.7%	24.3%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	65.0%	35.0%
	50-184%	59.3%	40.7%
	185-374%	58.9%	41.1%
	375+%	77.2%	22.8%
<b>Insurance (Before Pregnancy)</b>	Private	66.2%	33.8%
	Public	65.8%	34.2%
	None	68.6%	31.4%

## 1.5 Household Income (FPL)



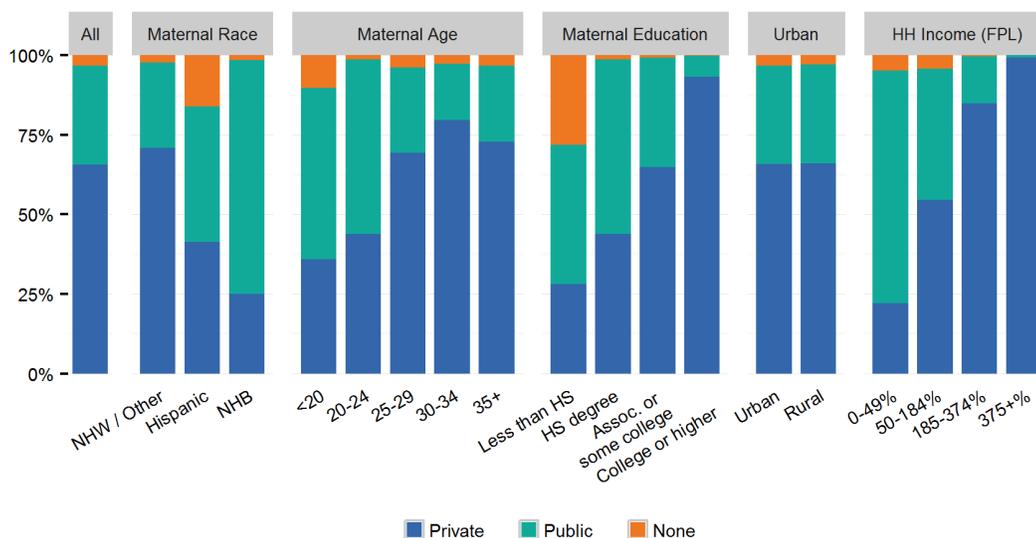
Group		0-49%	50-184%	185-374%	375+%
<b>All</b>		19.4%	31.4%	20.8%	28.4%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	16.8%	28.7%	22.6%	32.0%
	Hispanic	29.3%	53.0%	11.1%	6.6%
	Non-Hispanic Black	46.2%	41.3%	8.2%	4.3%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	57.4%	36.2%	0.8%	5.7%
	20-24	39.3%	45.3%	15.3%	0.1%
	25-29	16.5%	29.5%	25.6%	28.4%
	30-34	6.4%	24.0%	24.6%	45.1%
	35+	13.3%	30.2%	16.4%	40.2%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	39.3%	50.7%	9.7%	0.3%
	HS degree	42.0%	38.5%	14.1%	5.4%
	Associate's or some college	16.1%	40.6%	25.6%	17.7%
	College or higher	2.4%	12.8%	23.4%	61.4%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	19.3%	28.5%	18.7%	33.5%
	Rural	19.6%	36.9%	24.8%	18.7%
<b>Insurance (Before Pregnancy)</b>	Private	8.1%	26.1%	25.6%	40.3%
	Public	56.5%	33.3%	9.0%	1.1%
	None	26.5%	64.6%	8.6%	0.3%

## 1.6 Insurance (Before Pregnancy)



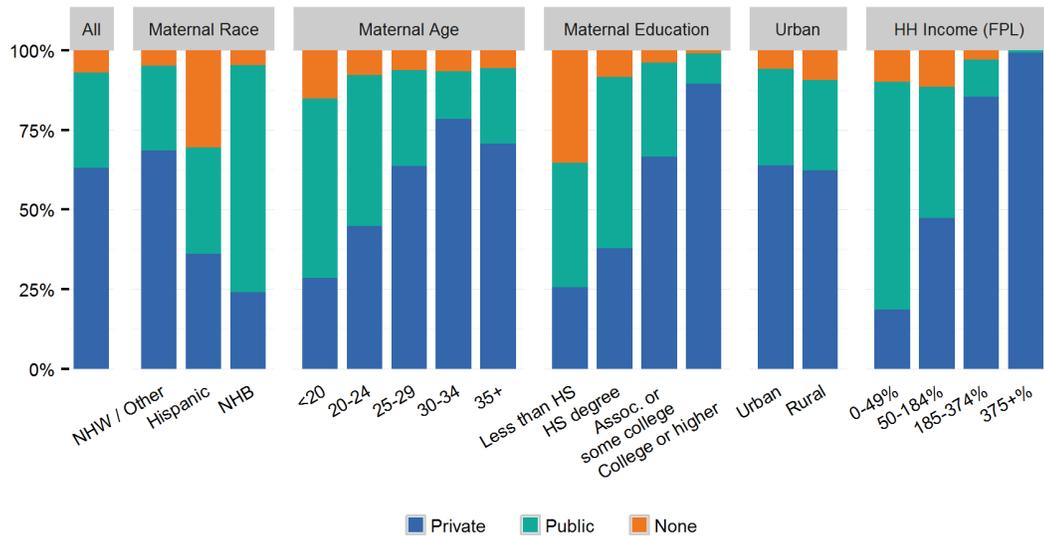
Group		Private	Public	None
<b>All</b>		69.7%	19.9%	10.3%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	75.4%	17.2%	7.4%
	Hispanic	41.7%	20.1%	38.2%
	Non-Hispanic Black	29.3%	60.1%	10.6%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	47.0%	40.3%	12.8%
	20-24	51.5%	35.4%	13.1%
	25-29	70.7%	17.8%	11.5%
	30-34	81.0%	11.0%	8.0%
	35+	78.7%	13.9%	7.4%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	29.6%	29.1%	41.3%
	HS degree	47.5%	42.8%	9.8%
	Associate's or some college	72.0%	18.7%	9.3%
	College or higher	96.0%	1.6%	2.4%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	69.7%	19.8%	10.4%
	Rural	70.2%	20.3%	9.4%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	30.4%	56.7%	12.9%
	50-184%	60.3%	20.5%	19.2%
	185-374%	87.9%	8.3%	3.8%
	375+%	99.2%	0.7%	0.1%

## 1.7 Insurance (During Pregnancy)



Group		Private	Public	None
<b>All</b>		65.7%	30.9%	3.4%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	70.8%	26.9%	2.3%
	Hispanic	41.3%	42.7%	16.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	25.0%	73.5%	1.5%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	36.0%	53.7%	10.3%
	20-24	43.9%	54.7%	1.4%
	25-29	69.4%	26.8%	3.8%
	30-34	79.7%	17.6%	2.7%
	35+	72.9%	23.8%	3.4%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	28.0%	43.8%	28.2%
	HS degree	43.8%	54.9%	1.3%
	Associate's or some college	64.8%	34.3%	0.8%
	College or higher	93.2%	6.6%	0.2%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	65.8%	30.9%	3.3%
	Rural	66.0%	31.2%	2.8%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	22.0%	73.3%	4.7%
	50-184%	54.5%	41.2%	4.3%
	185-374%	84.9%	14.8%	0.3%
	375+%	99.2%	0.8%	0.0%

## 1.8 Insurance (Postpartum)



Group		Private	Public	None
<b>All</b>		63.2%	29.8%	7.0%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	68.5%	26.7%	4.9%
	Hispanic	36.1%	33.4%	30.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	24.1%	71.2%	4.7%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	28.4%	56.5%	15.1%
	20-24	44.8%	47.4%	7.8%
	25-29	63.8%	30.1%	6.2%
	30-34	78.5%	14.9%	6.6%
	35+	70.6%	23.8%	5.6%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	25.5%	39.2%	35.3%
	HS degree	37.9%	53.8%	8.4%
	Associate's or some college	66.7%	29.6%	3.8%
	College or higher	89.5%	9.6%	0.9%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	63.8%	30.3%	5.9%
	Rural	62.4%	28.2%	9.4%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	18.6%	71.5%	10.0%
	50-184%	47.3%	41.2%	11.4%
	185-374%	85.5%	11.6%	2.8%
	375+%	99.2%	0.8%	0.0%

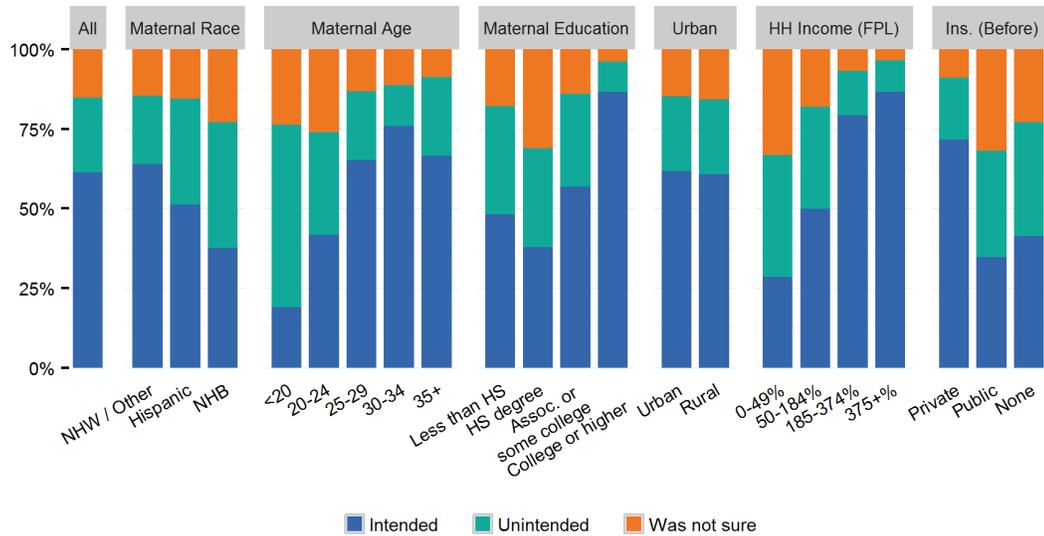
## 2 Pregnancy Intention

In order to determine if their most recent pregnancy was intended, women were asked if they had wanted to be pregnant later, sooner, at that time, not now or in the future, or if they weren't sure. Those who responded later and not now or in the future were grouped as having an unintended pregnancy. Those who responded sooner or at that time were grouped as having an intended pregnancy.

Under a quarter of all pregnancies were unintended, with an additional 15% of women reporting that they were unsure if they had wanted a baby or not at the time of pregnancy.

Young mothers and lower-income mothers were most likely to report that their pregnancy was unintended.

## 2.1 Pregnancy intention



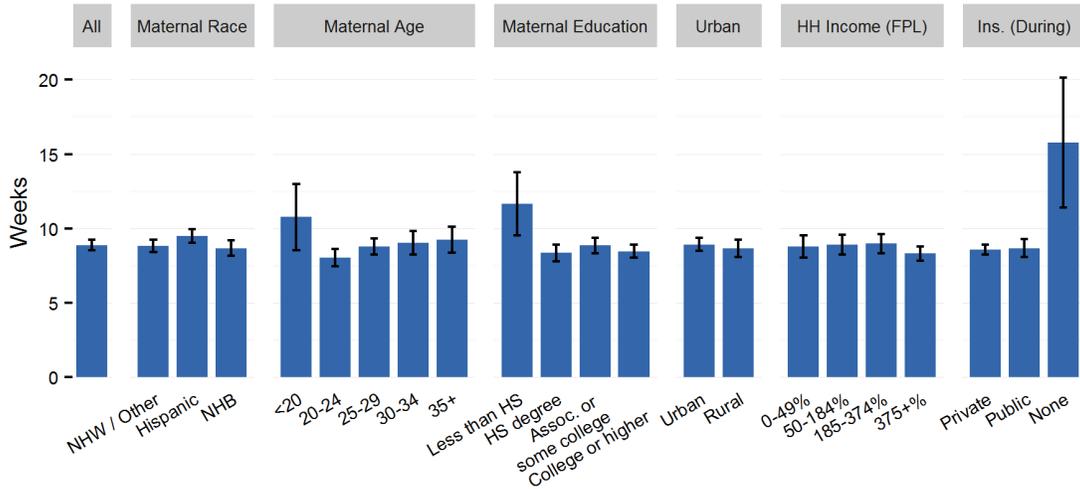
Group		Intended	Unintended	Was not sure
<b>All</b>		61.3%	23.7%	15.1%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	64.0%	21.6%	14.5%
	Hispanic	51.2%	33.4%	15.5%
	Non-Hispanic Black	37.5%	39.5%	23.0%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	19.0%	57.4%	23.7%
	20-24	41.8%	32.2%	26.0%
	25-29	65.2%	21.6%	13.3%
	30-34	75.9%	12.9%	11.2%
	35+	66.6%	24.6%	8.8%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	48.1%	33.9%	17.9%
	HS degree	37.8%	31.1%	31.1%
	Associate's or some college	56.8%	29.3%	13.9%
	College or higher	86.7%	9.5%	3.9%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	61.7%	23.5%	14.8%
	Rural	60.8%	23.4%	15.8%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	28.4%	38.4%	33.2%
	50-184%	49.8%	32.0%	18.1%
	185-374%	79.2%	14.1%	6.7%
	375+%	86.6%	10.0%	3.4%
<b>Insurance (Before Pregnancy)</b>	Private	71.7%	19.4%	8.9%
	Public	34.8%	33.4%	31.8%
	None	41.3%	35.7%	23.0%

### **3 Prenatal Care Visit**

Overall, 86% of women reported that they received their first prenatal care visit in their first trimester and less than 1% never received one.

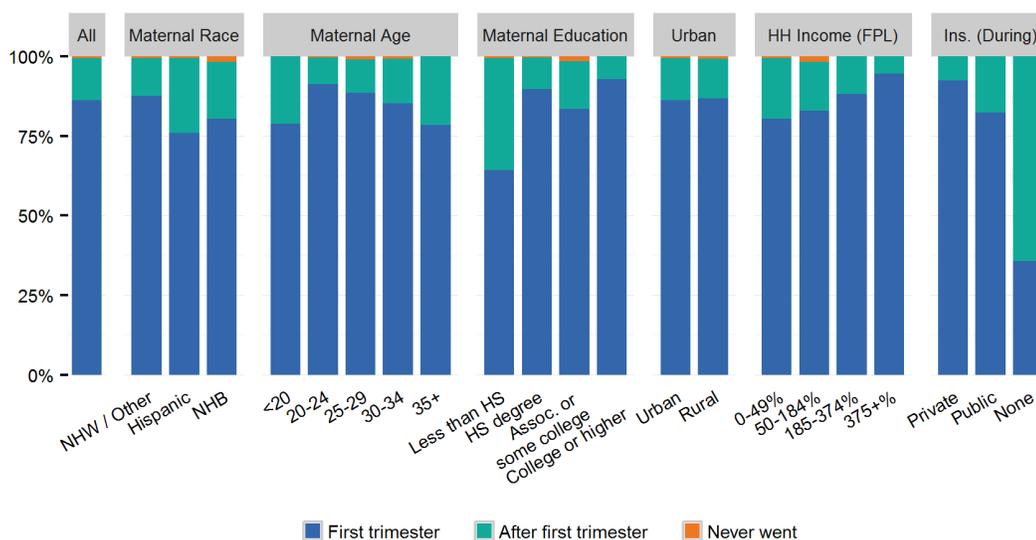
92% of women with private insurance went in their first trimester, but only 82% of those who had public insurance.

### 3.1 Weeks until prenatal care visit



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		8.9	8.5	9.2
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	8.8	8.4	9.2
	Hispanic	9.5	9.0	9.9
	Non-Hispanic Black	8.7	8.1	9.2
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	10.8	8.5	13.0
	20-24	8.0	7.5	8.6
	25-29	8.8	8.2	9.3
	30-34	9.0	8.2	9.8
	35+	9.2	8.4	10.1
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	11.7	9.5	13.8
	HS degree	8.4	7.8	8.9
	Associate's or some college	8.8	8.3	9.4
	College or higher	8.5	8.0	8.9
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	8.9	8.5	9.4
	Rural	8.7	8.1	9.2
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	8.8	8.0	9.5
	50-184%	8.9	8.3	9.6
	185-374%	9.0	8.3	9.6
	375+%	8.3	7.8	8.8
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	8.6	8.2	8.9
	Public	8.7	8.1	9.3
	None	15.8	11.4	20.2

### 3.2 Prenatal care in first trimester



Group		First trimester	After first trimester	Never went
<b>All</b>		86.1%	13.3%	0.6%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	87.6%	11.9%	0.5%
	Hispanic	76.0%	23.5%	0.5%
	Non-Hispanic Black	80.5%	17.8%	1.7%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	78.9%	21.1%	0.0%
	20-24	91.3%	8.5%	0.3%
	25-29	88.5%	10.5%	1.0%
	30-34	85.3%	13.9%	0.8%
	35+	78.4%	21.6%	0.0%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	64.2%	35.3%	0.5%
	HS degree	89.7%	10.0%	0.3%
	Associate's or some college	83.6%	14.9%	1.5%
	College or higher	92.9%	7.1%	0.0%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	86.2%	13.3%	0.5%
	Rural	86.8%	12.5%	0.8%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	80.4%	19.2%	0.5%
	50-184%	83.0%	15.3%	1.7%
	185-374%	88.1%	11.9%	0.0%
	375+%	94.6%	5.4%	0.0%
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	92.4%	7.6%	0.0%
	Public	82.3%	17.7%	0.0%
	None	35.7%	64.3%	0.0%

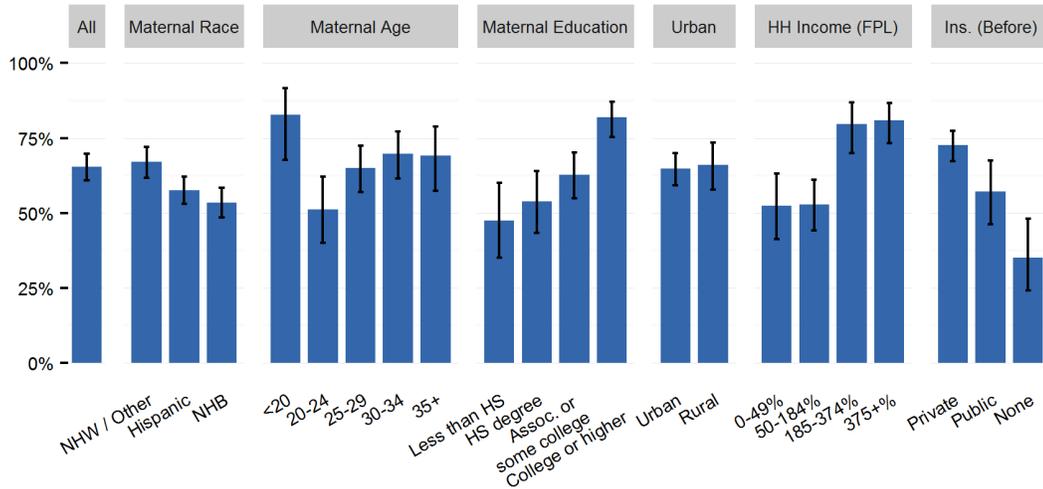
## 4 Oral Health

Women were asked to respond to seven items regarding the care of their teeth before and during pregnancy.

Over 93% of women know that the oral health is important during pregnancy, but only 60% received a cleaning during their pregnancy.

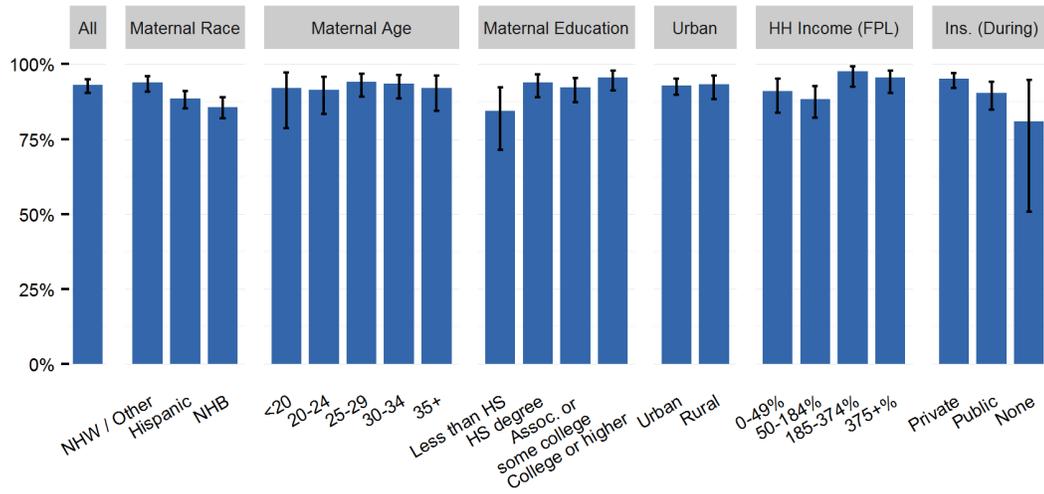
About 15% of women had a dental problem during pregnancy, and of those almost 75% went to the dentist for the problem. Low-income women were more likely to have a dental problem (23%) than higher income women (8%). Of those who had a problem, socioeconomic factors do not appear to have a significant difference in the likelihood of receiving care.

## 4.1 Teeth cleaned before pregnancy



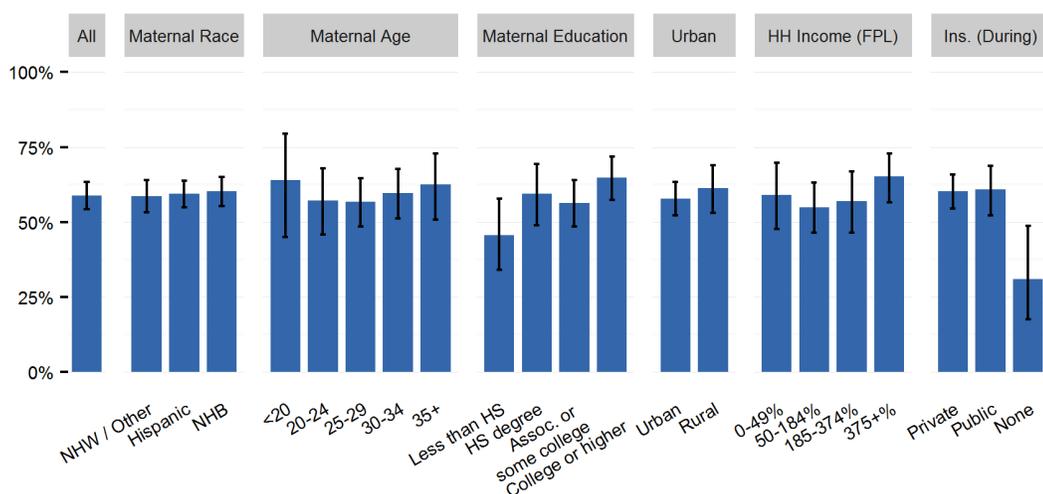
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		65.3%	60.8%	69.6%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	67.0%	61.6%	71.9%
	Hispanic	57.6%	53.0%	62.1%
	Non-Hispanic Black	53.4%	48.5%	58.3%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	82.7%	67.8%	91.5%
	20-24	51.1%	40.0%	62.1%
	25-29	65.1%	56.9%	72.5%
	30-34	69.8%	61.4%	77.1%
	35+	69.2%	57.4%	78.9%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	47.4%	35.1%	60.0%
	HS degree	53.8%	43.3%	64.0%
	Associate's or some college	62.8%	54.8%	70.1%
	College or higher	81.9%	75.3%	87.0%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	64.9%	59.3%	70.0%
	Rural	66.0%	57.8%	73.4%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	52.3%	41.2%	63.2%
	50-184%	52.7%	44.2%	61.1%
	185-374%	79.6%	69.8%	86.8%
	375+%	80.9%	73.2%	86.7%
<b>Insurance (Before Pregnancy)</b>	Private	72.6%	67.2%	77.4%
	Public	57.2%	46.2%	67.5%
	None	35.1%	24.1%	48.0%

## 4.2 Knew it was important to care for mouth



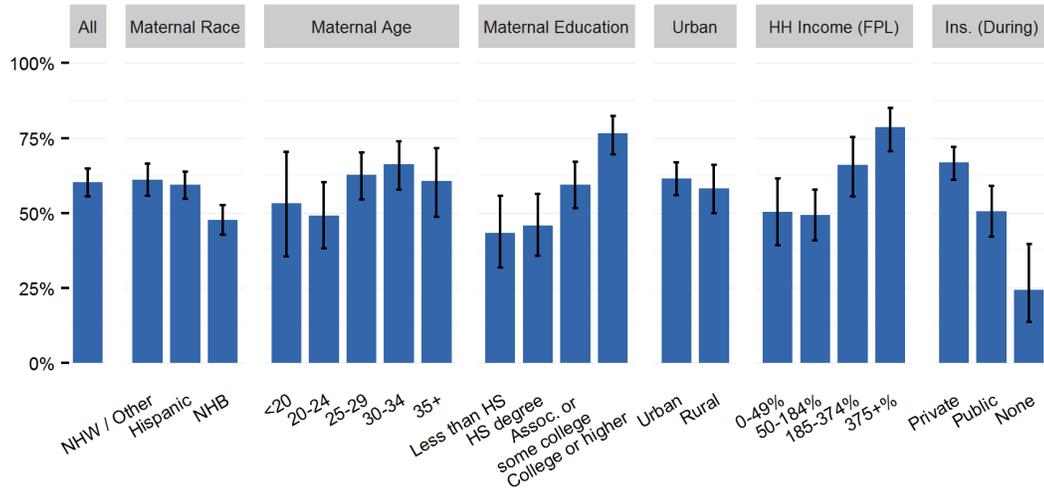
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		93.0%	90.5%	94.9%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	93.9%	90.9%	96.0%
	Hispanic	88.5%	85.3%	91.1%
	Non-Hispanic Black	85.7%	81.8%	88.9%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	92.0%	78.5%	97.3%
	20-24	91.4%	83.4%	95.7%
	25-29	94.0%	89.2%	96.8%
	30-34	93.5%	88.5%	96.4%
	35+	92.1%	84.4%	96.2%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	84.5%	71.3%	92.3%
	HS degree	93.8%	88.9%	96.6%
	Associate's or some college	92.2%	87.2%	95.4%
	College or higher	95.6%	91.2%	97.9%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	92.8%	89.7%	95.1%
	Rural	93.2%	88.3%	96.2%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	91.0%	83.7%	95.2%
	50-184%	88.4%	82.1%	92.7%
	185-374%	97.6%	92.5%	99.2%
	375+%	95.5%	90.4%	97.9%
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	95.0%	92.1%	96.9%
	Public	90.4%	84.8%	94.0%
	None	81.0%	50.7%	94.6%

### 4.3 Talked to a dental worker about how to care for teeth and gums



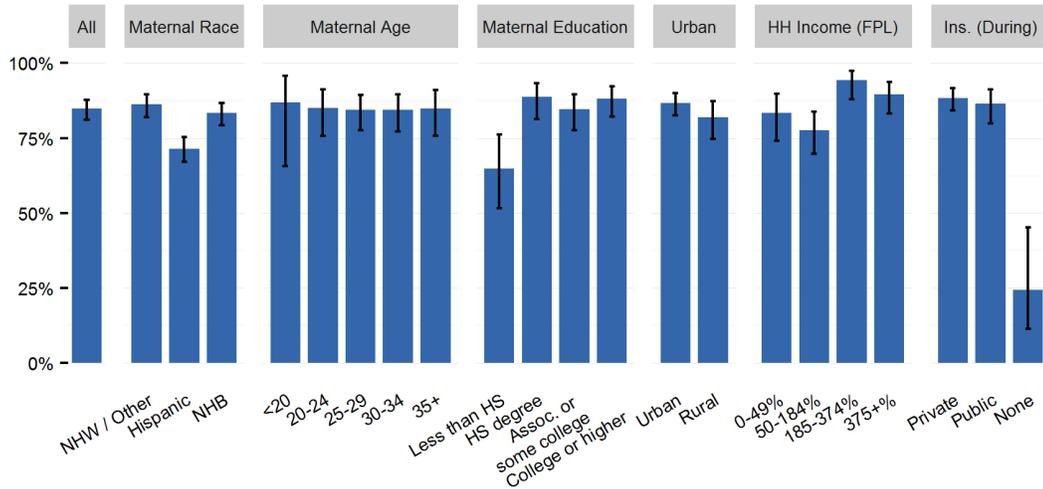
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		58.8%	54.2%	63.3%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	58.7%	53.3%	63.9%
	Hispanic	59.4%	54.9%	63.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	60.3%	55.3%	65.1%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	64.0%	45.0%	79.4%
	20-24	57.1%	45.8%	67.8%
	25-29	56.7%	48.5%	64.6%
	30-34	59.7%	51.1%	67.7%
	35+	62.4%	50.7%	72.8%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	45.6%	33.9%	57.7%
	HS degree	59.4%	48.8%	69.2%
	Associate's or some college	56.4%	48.4%	64.0%
	College or higher	64.9%	57.3%	71.8%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	57.8%	52.1%	63.2%
	Rural	61.2%	53.0%	68.9%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	59.1%	47.6%	69.6%
	50-184%	54.9%	46.4%	63.2%
	185-374%	56.9%	46.3%	66.9%
	375+%	65.2%	56.6%	72.9%
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	60.2%	54.4%	65.8%
	Public	60.8%	52.2%	68.7%
	None	30.9%	17.4%	48.6%

## 4.4 Received a cleaning during pregnancy



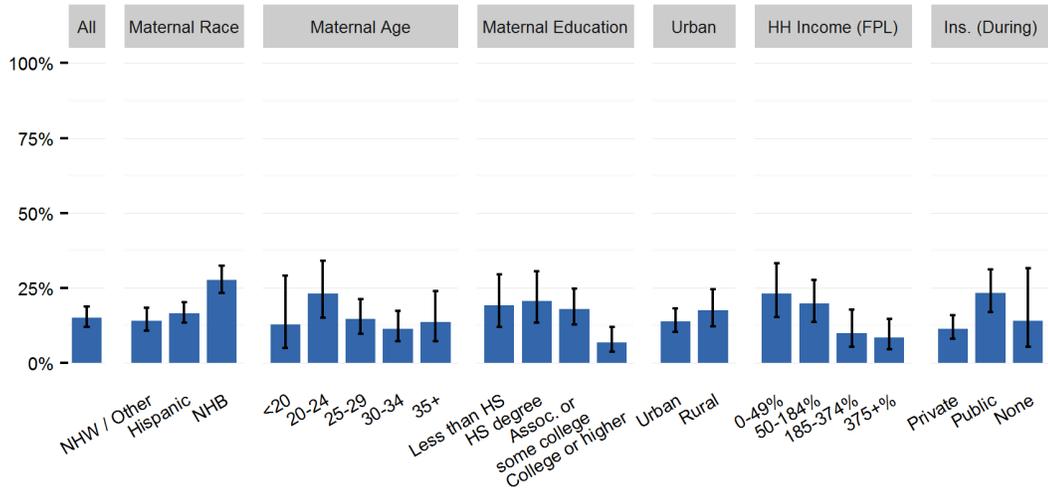
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		60.2%	55.6%	64.7%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	61.2%	55.7%	66.3%
	Hispanic	59.3%	54.8%	63.7%
	Non-Hispanic Black	47.6%	42.6%	52.6%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	53.2%	35.4%	70.3%
	20-24	49.1%	38.1%	60.2%
	25-29	62.7%	54.4%	70.2%
	30-34	66.2%	57.7%	73.8%
	35+	60.7%	48.8%	71.6%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	43.4%	31.8%	55.7%
	HS degree	45.8%	35.7%	56.3%
	Associate's or some college	59.5%	51.5%	67.0%
	College or higher	76.5%	69.4%	82.3%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	61.5%	55.9%	66.9%
	Rural	58.2%	49.9%	66.0%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	50.4%	39.3%	61.5%
	50-184%	49.3%	40.9%	57.7%
	185-374%	66.1%	55.5%	75.3%
	375+%	78.6%	70.6%	84.9%
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	66.8%	61.0%	72.1%
	Public	50.5%	42.1%	58.9%
	None	24.3%	13.6%	39.5%

## 4.5 Had dental insurance during pregnancy



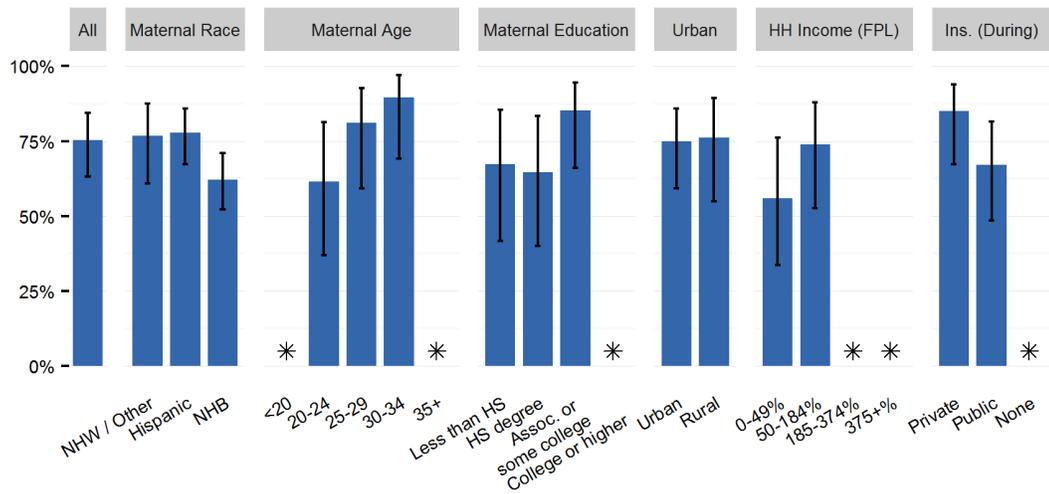
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		84.7%	81.2%	87.7%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	86.2%	82.0%	89.6%
	Hispanic	71.4%	67.1%	75.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	83.3%	79.2%	86.7%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	86.8%	65.6%	95.8%
	20-24	85.0%	75.8%	91.1%
	25-29	84.4%	77.7%	89.4%
	30-34	84.3%	77.1%	89.6%
	35+	84.9%	75.8%	91.0%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	64.8%	51.5%	76.1%
	HS degree	88.7%	81.3%	93.4%
	Associate's or some college	84.5%	77.6%	89.6%
	College or higher	88.0%	82.1%	92.2%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	86.6%	82.5%	89.9%
	Rural	81.8%	74.8%	87.3%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	83.4%	74.1%	89.8%
	50-184%	77.6%	69.8%	83.9%
	185-374%	94.3%	87.9%	97.5%
	375+% FPL	89.6%	83.2%	93.8%
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	88.4%	84.2%	91.6%
	Public	86.5%	79.9%	91.1%
	None	24.4%	11.2%	45.2%

## 4.6 Needed to see a dentist for a problem during pregnancy



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		15.0%	12.0%	18.6%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	14.0%	10.6%	18.3%
	Hispanic	16.5%	13.4%	20.2%
	Non-Hispanic Black	27.5%	23.2%	32.3%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	12.8%	5.0%	29.0%
	20-24	23.1%	15.0%	33.9%
	25-29	14.5%	9.7%	21.3%
	30-34	11.2%	7.1%	17.3%
	35+	13.5%	7.2%	23.9%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	19.1%	11.8%	29.4%
	HS degree	20.6%	13.3%	30.5%
	Associate's or some college	17.9%	12.7%	24.7%
	College or higher	6.8%	3.8%	11.8%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	13.8%	10.4%	18.1%
	Rural	17.5%	12.2%	24.5%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	23.0%	15.2%	33.2%
	50-184%	19.7%	13.6%	27.7%
	185-374%	9.9%	5.4%	17.7%
	375+%+	8.3%	4.6%	14.7%
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	11.4%	8.0%	15.8%
	Public	23.3%	17.0%	31.1%
	None	13.9%	5.3%	31.6%

## 4.7 Went to a dentist or clinic during pregnancy for a problem (if had problem)



Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>	75.4%	63.2%	84.5%
<b>Maternal Race</b>			
Non-Hispanic White / Other	76.8%	60.9%	87.6%
Hispanic	77.8%	67.2%	85.7%
Non-Hispanic Black	62.1%	52.1%	71.1%
<b>Maternal Age</b>			
<20	*	*	*
20-24	61.5%	36.9%	81.3%
25-29	81.1%	59.1%	92.7%
30-34	89.5%	69.1%	97.0%
35+	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Education</b>			
Less than HS	67.2%	41.7%	85.5%
HS degree	64.6%	39.9%	83.4%
Associate's or some college	85.3%	66.0%	94.5%
College or higher	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Residence</b>			
Urban	74.8%	59.1%	85.9%
Rural	76.1%	54.9%	89.3%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>			
0-49%	56.0%	33.5%	76.2%
50-184%	73.8%	52.5%	87.8%
185-374%	*	*	*
375+%+	*	*	*
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>			
Private	85.0%	67.4%	94.0%
Public	67.0%	48.4%	81.4%
None	*	*	*

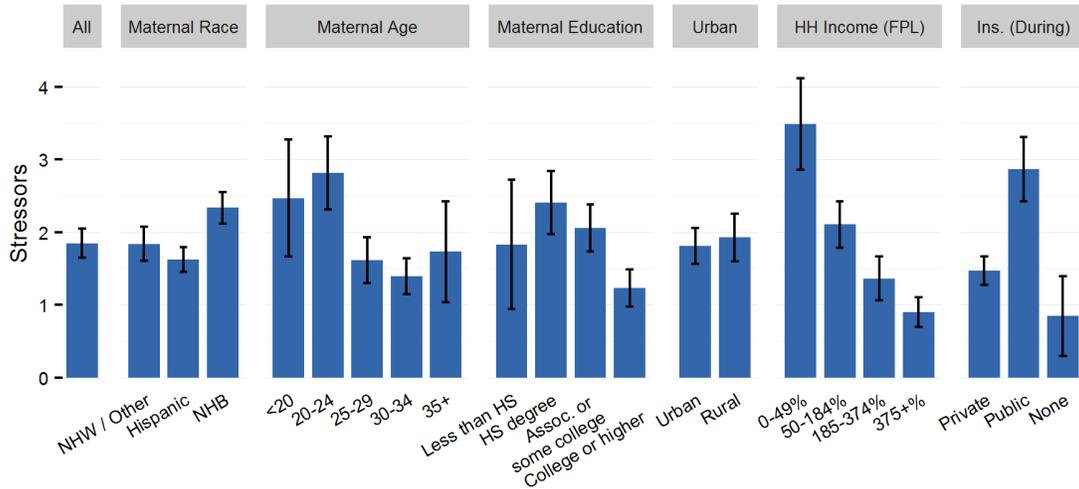
\* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

## 5 Stress

To determine various types of stressors that women may have experienced during pregnancy, participants were asked to respond 'yes/no' to a list of life events that may be stressful. For example, *I had problems paying the rent, mortgage, or other bills; Someone very close to me died; I moved to a new address.*

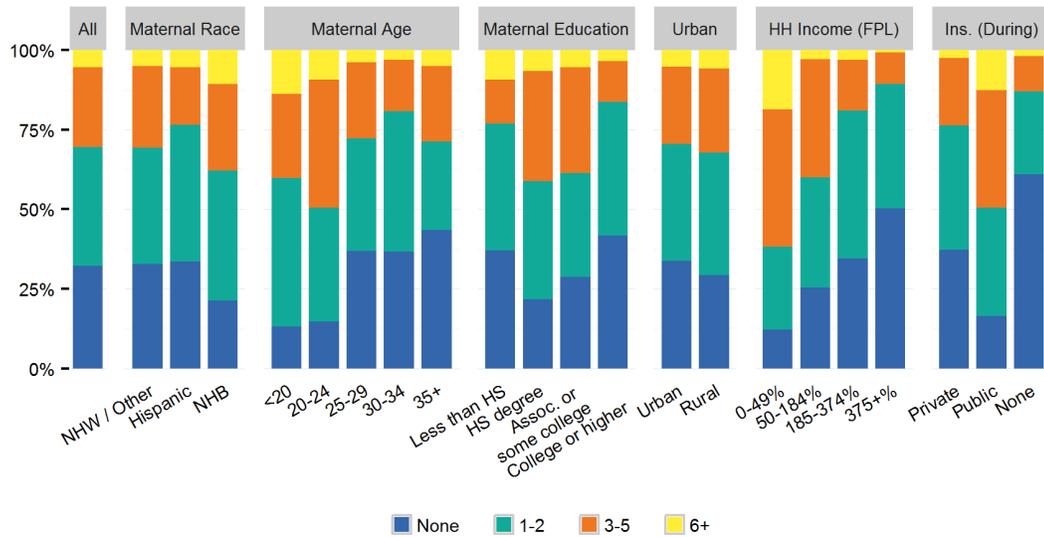
Stressors are strongly correlated to socioeconomic factors, with the lowest income women experiencing an average of 3.5 stressors, with over 60% experiencing more than 3, compared to the highest income women who experience on average less than 1.

## 5.1 Number of stressors during pregnancy



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		1.8	1.7	2.0
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	1.8	1.6	2.1
	Hispanic	1.6	1.5	1.8
	Non-Hispanic Black	2.3	2.1	2.6
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	2.5	1.7	3.3
	20-24	2.8	2.3	3.3
	25-29	1.6	1.3	1.9
	30-34	1.4	1.1	1.6
	35+	1.7	1.0	2.4
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	1.8	0.9	2.7
	HS degree	2.4	2.0	2.8
	Associate's or some college	2.1	1.7	2.4
	College or higher	1.2	1.0	1.5
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	1.8	1.6	2.1
	Rural	1.9	1.6	2.3
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	3.5	2.9	4.1
	50-184%	2.1	1.8	2.4
	185-374%	1.4	1.1	1.7
	375+%	0.9	0.7	1.1
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	1.5	1.3	1.7
	Public	2.9	2.4	3.3
	None	0.8	0.3	1.4

## 5.2 Number of stressors during pregnancy

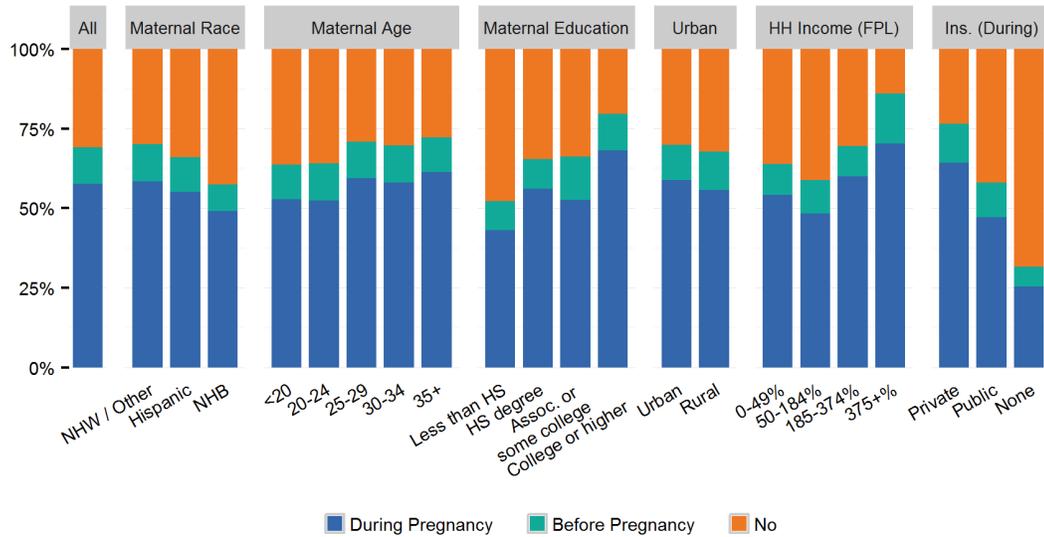


Group		None	1-2	3-5	6+
<b>All</b>		32.1%	37.5%	25.0%	5.4%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	32.7%	36.7%	25.6%	5.1%
	Hispanic	33.6%	43.0%	18.0%	5.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	21.4%	40.7%	27.2%	10.6%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	13.1%	46.7%	26.5%	13.7%
	20-24	14.6%	35.9%	40.1%	9.4%
	25-29	36.8%	35.5%	23.9%	3.9%
	30-34	36.7%	44.0%	16.2%	3.1%
	35+	43.4%	27.9%	23.7%	5.0%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	37.0%	39.8%	13.9%	9.3%
	HS degree	21.7%	37.1%	34.7%	6.5%
	Associate's or some college	28.7%	32.6%	33.3%	5.3%
	College or higher	41.7%	42.0%	12.7%	3.5%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	33.7%	36.7%	24.3%	5.3%
	Rural	29.3%	38.5%	26.5%	5.7%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	12.2%	25.9%	43.2%	18.6%
	50-184%	25.3%	34.6%	37.1%	2.9%
	185-374%	34.6%	46.5%	15.8%	3.1%
	375+%	50.3%	39.0%	9.9%	0.8%
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	37.2%	39.1%	21.2%	2.5%
	Public	16.4%	34.1%	36.9%	12.6%
	None	60.9%	26.0%	11.2%	1.9%

## 6 Flu Shot

Despite recommendations for pregnant women to get the flu shot, only 58% of Iowa women received a flu shot during their pregnancy. Those with a college education or higher, those making 375% of the FPL and those with private insurance *during* pregnancy were the most likely to get a flu shot during pregnancy.

## 6.1 Received a flu shot



Group	During Pregnancy	Before Pregnancy	No
<b>All</b>	57.6%	11.5%	30.9%
<b>Maternal Race</b>			
Non-Hispanic White / Other	58.4%	11.7%	29.9%
Hispanic	55.0%	11.0%	34.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	49.1%	8.4%	42.5%
<b>Maternal Age</b>			
<20	52.9%	10.9%	36.2%
20-24	52.3%	11.7%	35.9%
25-29	59.5%	11.4%	29.1%
30-34	58.0%	11.7%	30.2%
35+	61.3%	10.9%	27.8%
<b>Maternal Education</b>			
Less than HS	43.1%	9.1%	47.7%
HS degree	56.1%	9.3%	34.6%
Associate's or some college	52.5%	13.6%	33.9%
College or higher	68.2%	11.5%	20.3%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>			
Urban	58.9%	11.1%	30.0%
Rural	55.6%	12.2%	32.1%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>			
0-49%	54.2%	9.7%	36.1%
50-184%	48.4%	10.4%	41.2%
185-374%	60.0%	9.5%	30.5%
375+%	70.4%	15.6%	14.0%
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>			
Private	64.2%	12.3%	23.5%
Public	47.1%	11.0%	41.9%
None	25.4%	6.1%	68.5%

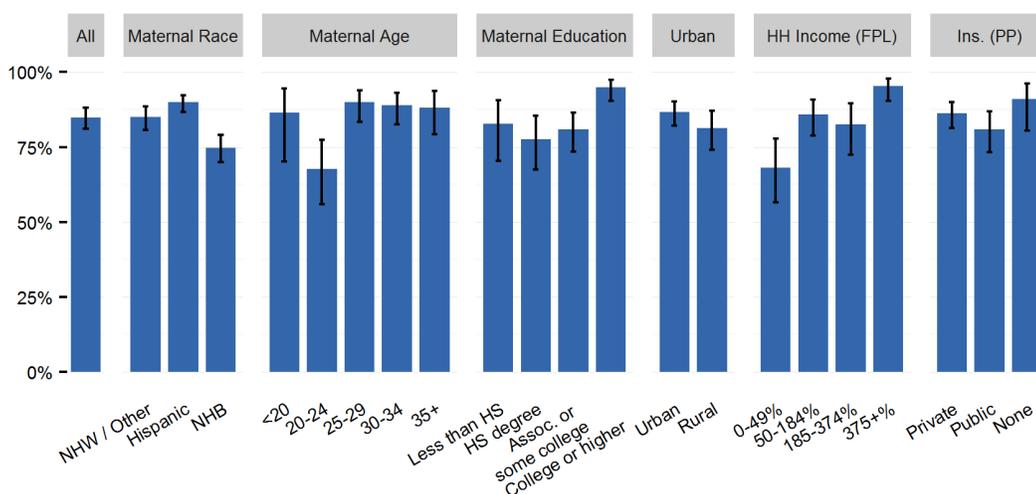
## 7 Breastfeeding

For those women whose babies were alive and living with them, women were asked questions regarding breastfeeding. To examine reasons why women never breastfed, a list of eight options was provided to participants. Women were asked to mark all that applied to them and were given the option to write in other reasons that may not have been included in the list. The four most common reasons for never breastfeeding are presented below.

In Iowa, 85% of babies have ever been breastfed, but only 57% are still breastfeeding at 12 weeks. Young and low-income mothers are the least likely to continue breastfeeding. To examine reasons behind women stopping breastfeeding, a list of 11 options was provided to participants. Women were asked to mark all that applied to them and were given the option to write in other reasons that may not have been included in the list. The four most common reasons for stopping breastfeeding are presented below.

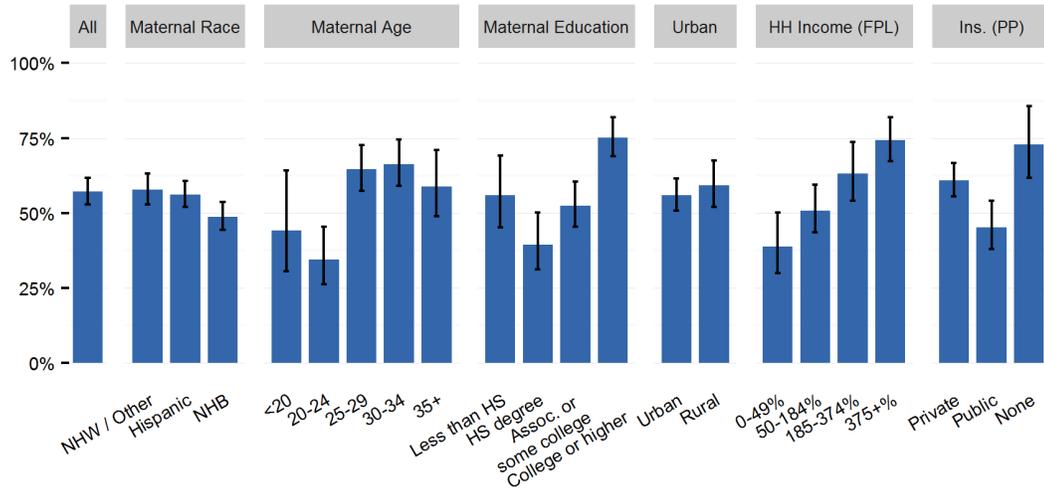
The most common reasons for stopping breastfeeding are that mom thought she was not producing enough milk (56% of mothers who stopped), baby not satisfied (34%), difficulty latching (30%), or that it was too hard (25%).

## 7.1 Ever breastfed



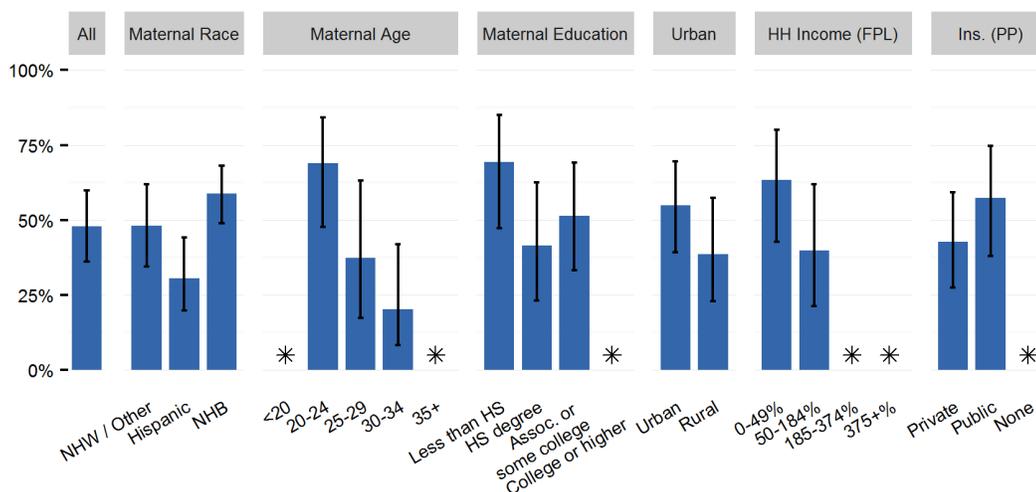
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		84.9%	81.1%	88.0%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	85.1%	80.6%	88.6%
	Hispanic	89.9%	86.8%	92.3%
	Non-Hispanic Black	74.8%	70.0%	78.9%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	86.4%	70.2%	94.5%
	20-24	67.6%	55.9%	77.5%
	25-29	89.9%	83.4%	94.0%
	30-34	88.8%	82.5%	93.1%
	35+	88.2%	79.3%	93.6%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	82.7%	70.3%	90.6%
	HS degree	77.7%	67.5%	85.4%
	Associate's or some college	80.8%	73.5%	86.4%
	College or higher	94.9%	90.4%	97.4%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	86.6%	82.1%	90.2%
	Rural	81.4%	74.1%	87.0%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	68.1%	56.5%	77.9%
	50-184%	85.8%	78.9%	90.8%
	185-374%	82.6%	72.4%	89.5%
	375+%	95.4%	90.4%	97.9%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	86.3%	81.4%	90.1%
	Public	81.0%	73.2%	86.9%
	None	91.1%	80.5%	96.2%

## 7.2 Breastfeeding at 12 weeks



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		57.0%	52.8%	61.6%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	57.7%	52.8%	63.1%
	Hispanic	56.2%	52.0%	60.7%
	Non-Hispanic Black	48.7%	44.3%	53.6%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	44.2%	30.5%	64.1%
	20-24	34.5%	26.3%	45.3%
	25-29	64.5%	57.3%	72.5%
	30-34	66.3%	58.9%	74.6%
	35+	58.9%	48.8%	71.1%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	55.9%	45.2%	69.2%
	HS degree	39.4%	31.0%	50.1%
	Associate's or some college	52.4%	45.4%	60.5%
	College or higher	75.1%	68.9%	81.9%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	55.9%	50.8%	61.5%
	Rural	59.3%	52.0%	67.5%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	38.7%	30.0%	50.1%
	50-184%	50.8%	43.5%	59.5%
	185-374%	63.1%	54.0%	73.8%
	375+%	74.3%	67.3%	81.9%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	60.8%	55.5%	66.7%
	Public	45.2%	37.9%	54.0%
	None	72.7%	61.7%	85.7%

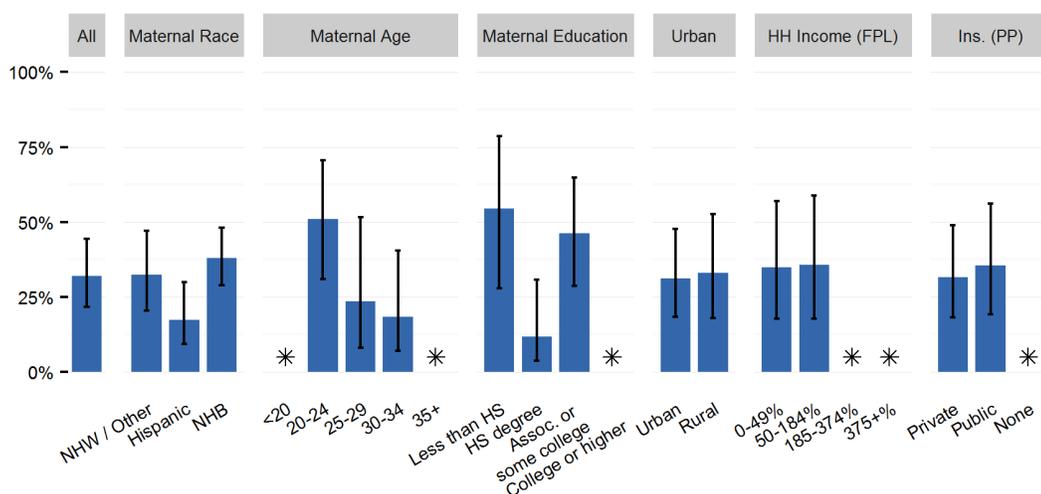
## 7.3 Reasons for never breastfeeding - Didn't want to



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		47.8%	36.2%	59.8%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	48.0%	34.3%	61.9%
	Hispanic	30.5%	19.7%	44.1%
	Non-Hispanic Black	58.8%	48.8%	68.2%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	*	*	*
	20-24	68.8%	47.7%	84.3%
	25-29	37.3%	17.2%	63.0%
	30-34	20.2%	8.2%	41.8%
	35+	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	69.3%	47.2%	85.1%
	HS degree	41.4%	23.2%	62.4%
	Associate's or some college	51.4%	33.2%	69.1%
	College or higher	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	54.8%	39.2%	69.6%
	Rural	38.6%	22.8%	57.3%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	63.4%	42.7%	80.1%
	50-184%	39.8%	21.2%	62.0%
	185-374%	*	*	*
	375+%	*	*	*
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	42.6%	27.5%	59.3%
	Public	57.3%	37.9%	74.7%
	None	*	*	*

\* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

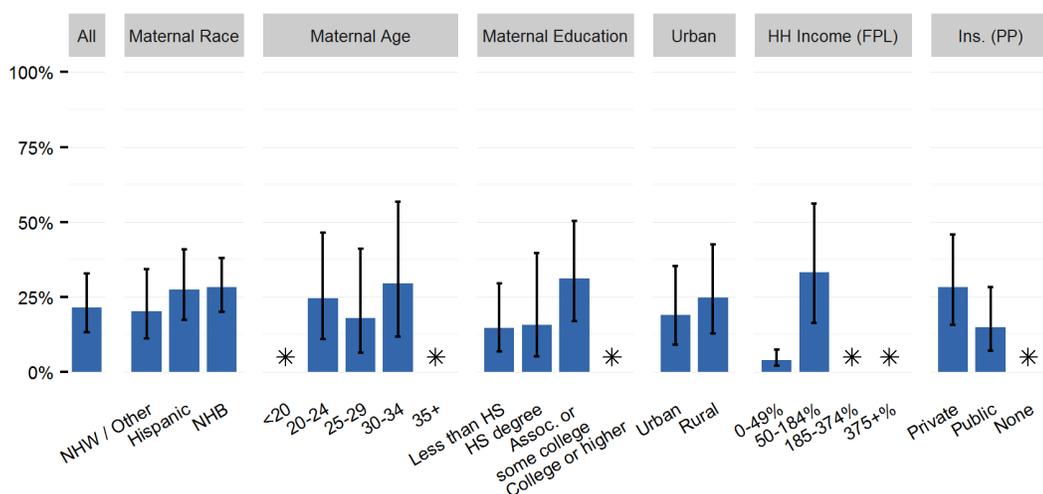
## 7.4 Reasons for never breastfeeding - Didn't like it



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		31.9%	21.5%	44.3%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	32.3%	20.4%	47.1%
	Hispanic	17.3%	9.3%	29.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	37.9%	28.8%	48.0%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	*	*	*
	20-24	50.9%	31.0%	70.5%
	25-29	23.4%	8.1%	51.5%
	30-34	18.3%	6.9%	40.4%
	35+	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	54.4%	27.9%	78.6%
	HS degree	11.6%	3.7%	30.8%
	Associate's or some college	46.2%	28.6%	64.9%
	College or higher	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	31.1%	18.3%	47.6%
	Rural	32.9%	17.9%	52.5%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	34.8%	17.7%	56.9%
	50-184%	35.6%	17.7%	58.8%
	185-374%	*	*	*
	375+%	*	*	*
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	31.5%	18.1%	48.9%
	Public	35.5%	19.2%	56.1%
	None	*	*	*

\* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

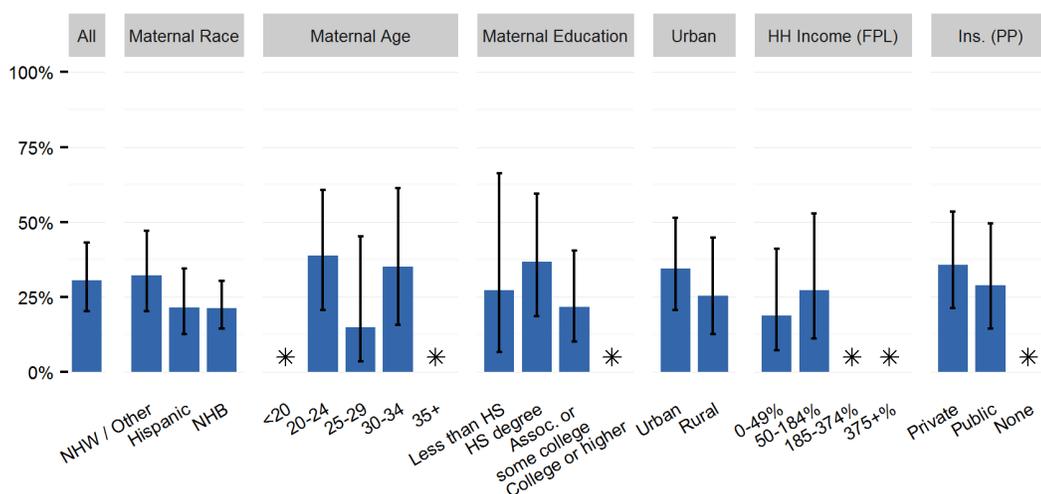
## 7.5 Reasons for never breastfeeding - Return to work/school



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		21.4%	13.2%	32.8%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	20.2%	11.0%	34.2%
	Hispanic	27.5%	17.2%	40.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	28.1%	20.0%	38.0%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	*	*	*
	20-24	24.5%	10.9%	46.4%
	25-29	17.9%	6.4%	41.1%
	30-34	29.5%	11.8%	56.8%
	35+	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	14.7%	6.7%	29.4%
	HS degree	15.7%	5.0%	39.5%
	Associate's or some college	31.2%	16.8%	50.4%
	College or higher	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	18.9%	9.1%	35.3%
	Rural	24.8%	12.8%	42.4%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	3.8%	2.0%	7.4%
	50-184%	33.3%	16.3%	56.1%
	185-374%	*	*	*
	375+%	*	*	*
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	28.3%	15.6%	45.8%
	Public	14.8%	7.1%	28.3%
	None	*	*	*

\* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

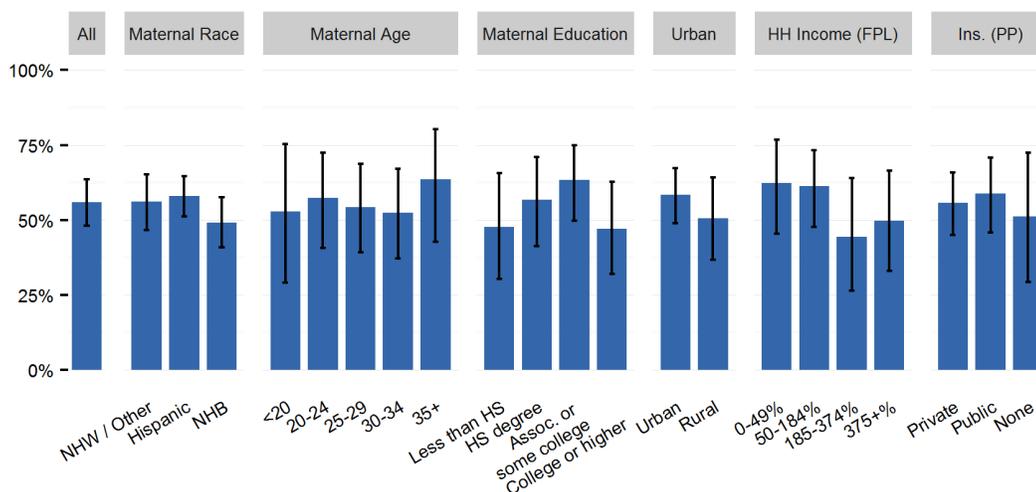
## 7.6 Reasons for never breastfeeding - Other children



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		30.5%	20.2%	43.1%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	32.2%	20.2%	47.0%
	Hispanic	21.5%	12.4%	34.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	21.3%	14.4%	30.3%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	*	*	*
	20-24	38.8%	20.7%	60.7%
	25-29	14.8%	3.5%	45.3%
	30-34	35.1%	15.6%	61.2%
	35+	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	27.2%	6.6%	66.2%
	HS degree	36.7%	18.6%	59.5%
	Associate's or some college	21.6%	10.1%	40.3%
	College or higher	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	34.4%	20.6%	51.4%
	Rural	25.3%	12.5%	44.8%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	18.8%	7.2%	41.0%
	50-184%	27.2%	11.1%	52.7%
	185-374%	*	*	*
	375+%	*	*	*
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	35.8%	21.3%	53.4%
	Public	28.9%	14.4%	49.5%
	None	*	*	*

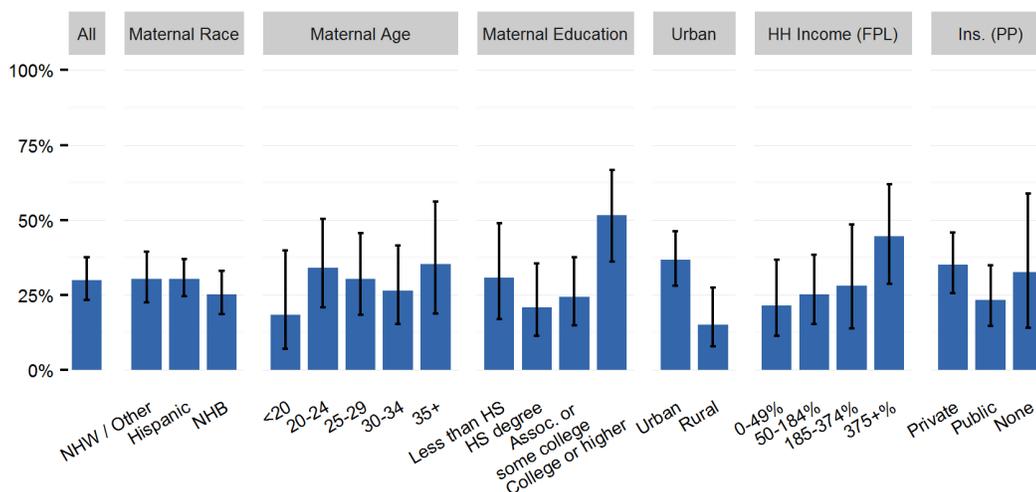
\* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

## 7.7 Reasons for stopping breastfeeding - Not producing milk



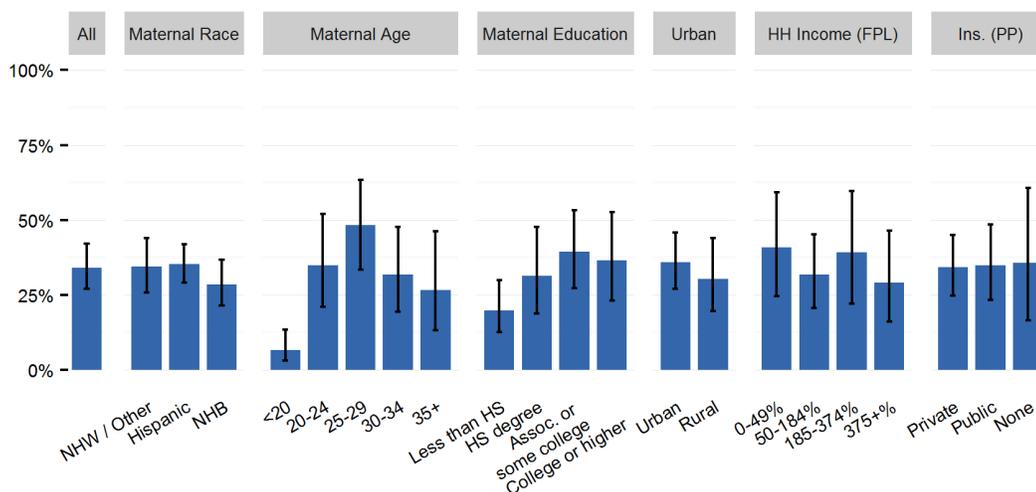
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		55.9%	48.0%	63.5%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	56.1%	46.6%	65.2%
	Hispanic	58.0%	51.1%	64.5%
	Non-Hispanic Black	49.1%	40.8%	57.5%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	52.8%	29.1%	75.2%
	20-24	57.3%	40.5%	72.5%
	25-29	54.3%	39.2%	68.7%
	30-34	52.4%	37.2%	67.1%
	35+	63.5%	42.7%	80.2%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	47.7%	30.4%	65.6%
	HS degree	56.7%	41.2%	71.0%
	Associate's or some college	63.2%	49.8%	74.9%
	College or higher	47.1%	32.0%	62.7%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	58.4%	48.8%	67.3%
	Rural	50.5%	36.8%	64.1%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	62.3%	45.3%	76.7%
	50-184%	61.2%	47.6%	73.3%
	185-374%	44.3%	26.3%	63.9%
	375+%+	49.7%	33.0%	66.5%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	55.6%	44.9%	65.9%
	Public	58.8%	45.7%	70.7%
	None	51.1%	29.4%	72.5%

## 7.8 Reasons for stopping breastfeeding - Difficulty latching



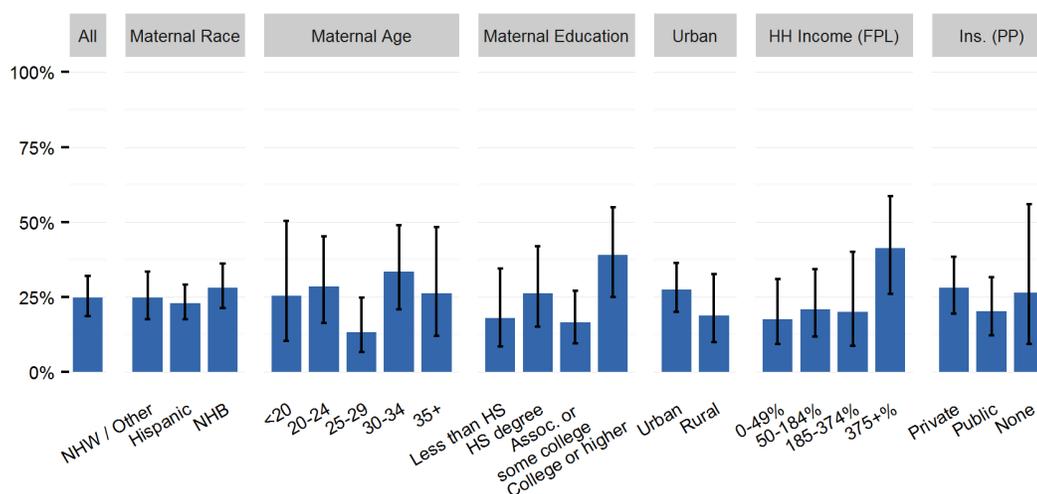
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		30.0%	23.3%	37.5%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	30.3%	22.4%	39.4%
	Hispanic	30.3%	24.4%	36.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	25.1%	18.6%	33.1%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	18.3%	7.0%	39.9%
	20-24	34.1%	20.8%	50.4%
	25-29	30.2%	18.3%	45.7%
	30-34	26.3%	15.2%	41.4%
	35+	35.2%	18.6%	56.2%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	30.6%	16.9%	48.9%
	HS degree	20.9%	11.2%	35.5%
	Associate's or some college	24.4%	14.8%	37.5%
	College or higher	51.5%	36.1%	66.7%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	36.7%	28.1%	46.2%
	Rural	15.1%	7.7%	27.3%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	21.4%	11.2%	36.8%
	50-184%	25.1%	15.3%	38.3%
	185-374%	28.0%	13.9%	48.4%
	375+%	44.6%	28.6%	61.8%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	35.0%	25.5%	45.9%
	Public	23.3%	14.7%	34.8%
	None	32.6%	14.0%	58.8%

## 7.9 Reasons for stopping breastfeeding - Baby not satisfied



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		34.1%	26.9%	42.1%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	34.3%	25.8%	44.0%
	Hispanic	35.2%	29.0%	41.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	28.4%	21.4%	36.6%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	6.5%	3.0%	13.4%
	20-24	34.9%	20.9%	52.0%
	25-29	48.2%	33.4%	63.3%
	30-34	31.8%	19.3%	47.6%
	35+	26.5%	13.1%	46.3%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	19.9%	12.5%	30.0%
	HS degree	31.4%	18.6%	47.7%
	Associate's or some college	39.4%	27.1%	53.1%
	College or higher	36.5%	23.0%	52.6%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	35.8%	26.9%	45.8%
	Rural	30.3%	19.5%	43.9%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	40.8%	24.5%	59.3%
	50-184%	31.7%	20.7%	45.2%
	185-374%	39.2%	22.0%	59.6%
	375+%	29.0%	16.1%	46.4%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	34.1%	24.7%	45.0%
	Public	34.8%	23.2%	48.4%
	None	35.6%	16.5%	60.7%

## 7.10 Reasons for stopping breastfeeding - Too hard



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		24.7%	18.6%	31.9%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	24.7%	17.6%	33.5%
	Hispanic	22.8%	17.6%	29.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	28.0%	21.2%	36.1%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	25.4%	10.3%	50.4%
	20-24	28.5%	16.3%	45.1%
	25-29	13.1%	6.5%	24.7%
	30-34	33.4%	20.9%	48.9%
	35+	26.2%	11.9%	48.3%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	18.0%	8.4%	34.4%
	HS degree	26.2%	14.9%	41.8%
	Associate's or some college	16.5%	9.5%	27.0%
	College or higher	38.9%	24.9%	54.9%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	27.3%	20.0%	36.2%
	Rural	18.7%	9.8%	32.7%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	17.5%	9.2%	30.8%
	50-184%	20.7%	11.7%	34.2%
	185-374%	20.1%	8.7%	39.9%
	375+%	41.3%	25.9%	58.6%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	27.9%	19.5%	38.4%
	Public	20.1%	12.1%	31.5%
	None	26.3%	9.1%	55.9%

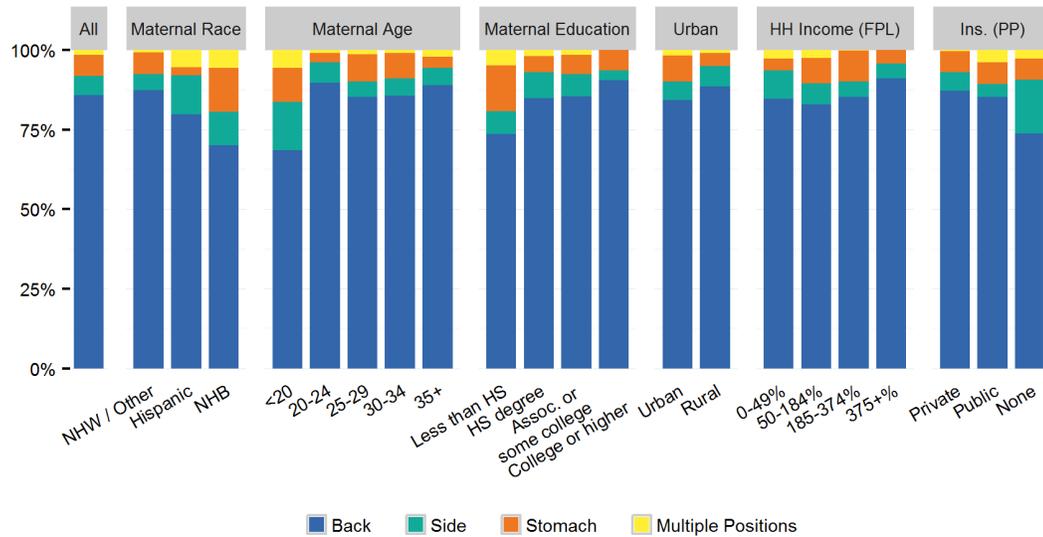
## 8 Infant Sleep Position and Environment

For those women whose babies were alive and living with them, women were asked questions to determine what position their baby was most often laid down to sleep, where the baby sleeps and what the baby's sleep environment contains (i.e. another person, bumper pads, pillows, etc.).

Overall, 86% of babies sleep primarily on their back, the recommended sleeping position for infants. Babies born to women under the age of 20 are the least likely to sleep on their back, with only 68% being consistently put to sleep on their backs.

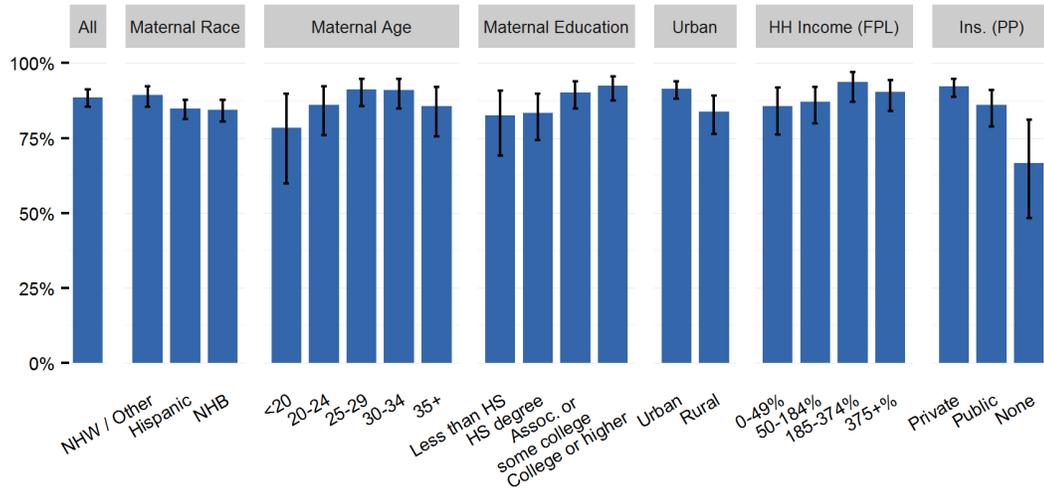
However, 18% of babies sleep with another person, and 12% with bumper pads; the two most common sleep environment hazards blamed for injuries and deaths in infants.

## 8.1 Primary sleeping position



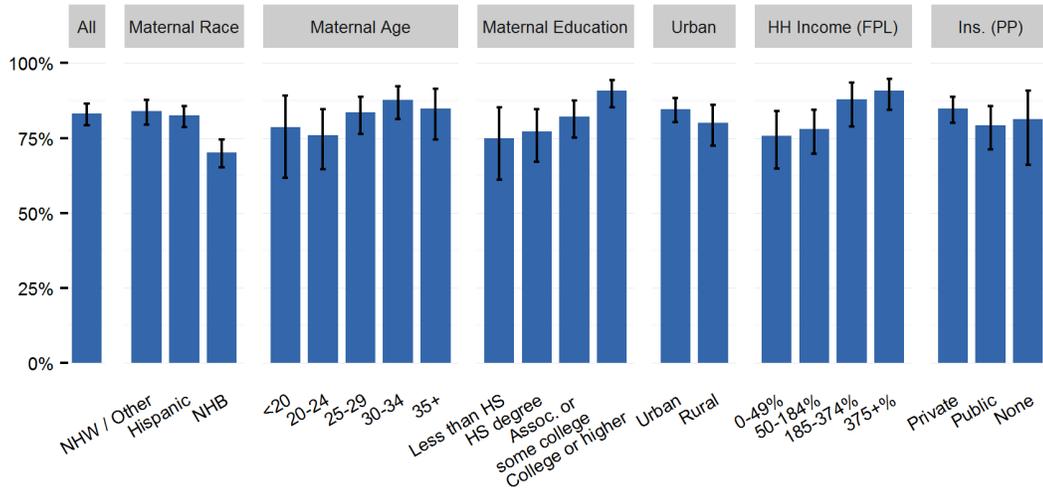
Group		Back	Side	Stomach	Multiple Positions
<b>All</b>		85.8%	6.0%	6.8%	1.5%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	87.4%	5.1%	6.7%	0.8%
	Hispanic	79.7%	12.3%	2.6%	5.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	70.2%	10.4%	13.8%	5.6%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	68.6%	15.1%	10.6%	5.7%
	20-24	89.7%	6.4%	3.0%	0.9%
	25-29	85.3%	4.8%	8.7%	1.3%
	30-34	85.6%	5.6%	8.0%	0.8%
	35+	89.0%	5.4%	3.5%	2.1%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	73.7%	7.1%	14.5%	4.8%
	HS degree	84.9%	8.1%	5.0%	2.0%
	Associate's or some college	85.4%	7.0%	6.1%	1.5%
	College or higher	90.4%	3.2%	6.3%	0.0%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	84.2%	5.9%	8.2%	1.7%
	Rural	88.6%	6.3%	4.1%	1.0%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	84.7%	8.9%	3.8%	2.6%
	50-184%	82.9%	6.8%	7.8%	2.6%
	185-374%	85.2%	5.0%	9.6%	0.2%
	375+%	91.1%	4.7%	4.1%	0.0%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	87.2%	5.8%	6.7%	0.3%
	Public	85.3%	4.1%	6.9%	3.8%
	None	73.7%	17.1%	6.5%	2.7%

## 8.2 Baby sleeps in crib



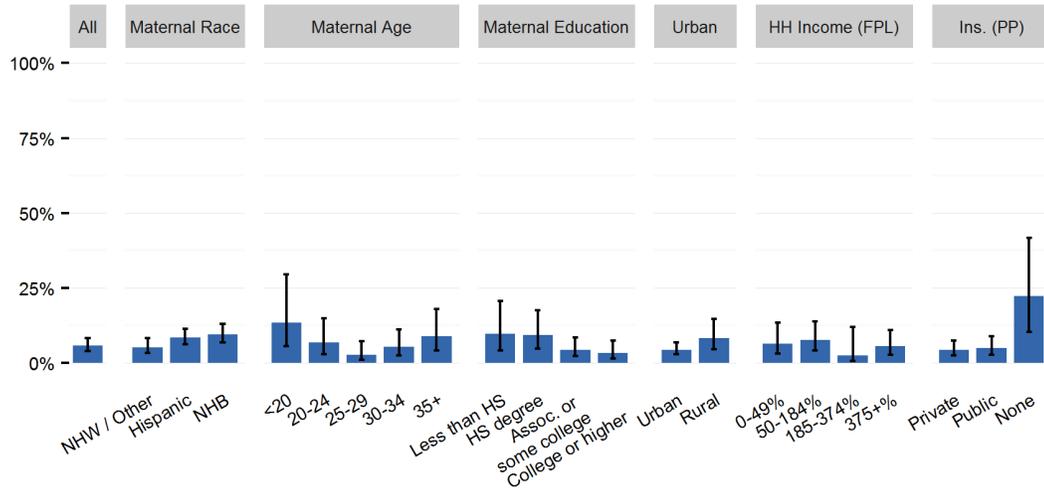
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		88.6%	85.3%	91.2%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	89.3%	85.4%	92.2%
	Hispanic	84.8%	81.2%	87.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	84.4%	80.4%	87.7%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	78.4%	59.9%	89.8%
	20-24	86.0%	75.9%	92.3%
	25-29	91.2%	85.7%	94.7%
	30-34	91.0%	84.8%	94.8%
	35+	85.6%	75.4%	92.0%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	82.6%	69.2%	90.9%
	HS degree	83.4%	74.3%	89.7%
	Associate's or some college	90.3%	84.7%	94.0%
	College or higher	92.5%	87.5%	95.6%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	91.5%	88.1%	93.9%
	Rural	83.7%	76.4%	89.1%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	85.6%	76.1%	91.8%
	50-184%	87.1%	79.8%	92.0%
	185-374%	93.7%	87.2%	97.0%
	375+%	90.3%	84.0%	94.3%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	92.2%	88.7%	94.6%
	Public	86.0%	78.9%	91.0%
	None	66.6%	48.3%	81.0%

### 8.3 Baby sleeps on mattress



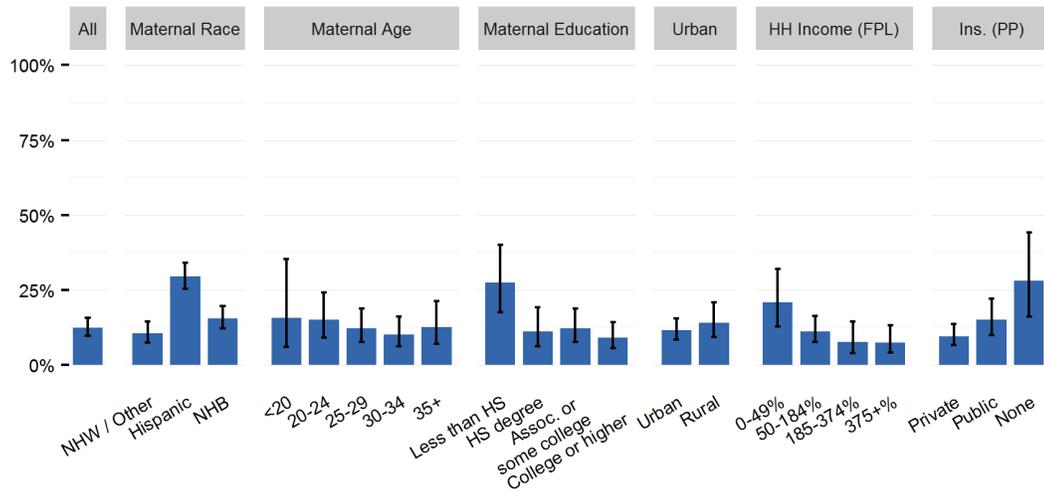
Group		Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		83.1%	79.3%	86.4%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	84.1%	79.5%	87.7%
	Hispanic	82.5%	78.6%	85.7%
	Non-Hispanic Black	70.1%	65.1%	74.6%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	78.5%	61.8%	89.2%
	20-24	76.0%	64.6%	84.6%
	25-29	83.5%	76.3%	88.8%
	30-34	87.8%	81.3%	92.2%
	35+	84.8%	74.4%	91.5%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	75.0%	61.0%	85.2%
	HS degree	77.1%	67.1%	84.7%
	Associate's or some college	82.2%	75.1%	87.6%
	College or higher	90.8%	85.3%	94.3%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	84.7%	80.2%	88.3%
	Rural	80.0%	72.4%	86.0%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	75.7%	64.7%	84.1%
	50-184%	77.9%	69.7%	84.4%
	185-374%	87.8%	78.7%	93.4%
	375+%	90.7%	84.4%	94.7%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	84.8%	80.0%	88.7%
	Public	79.3%	71.3%	85.5%
	None	81.4%	66.1%	90.7%

## 8.4 Baby sleeps with pillows



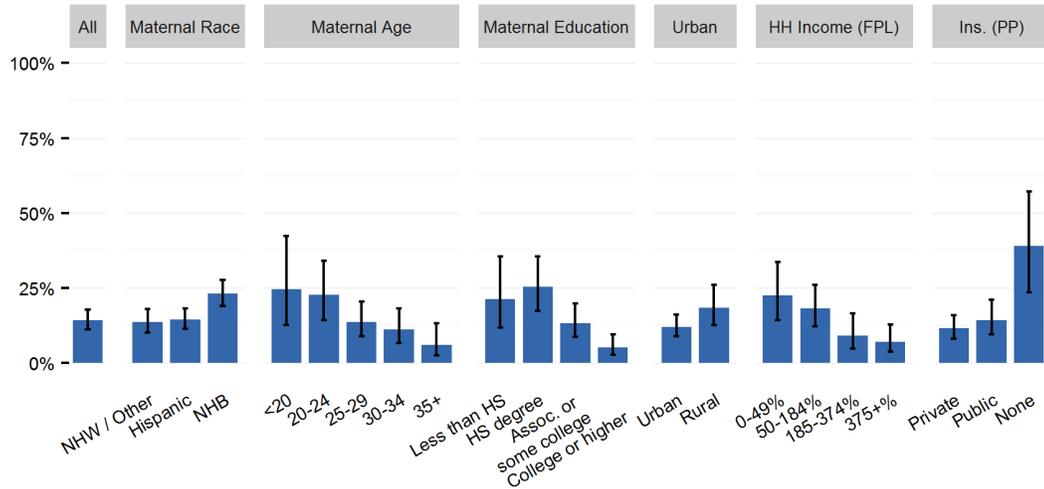
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		5.7%	3.9%	8.2%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	5.2%	3.2%	8.2%
	Hispanic	8.4%	6.1%	11.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	9.4%	6.7%	13.0%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	13.4%	5.4%	29.4%
	20-24	6.7%	2.9%	14.8%
	25-29	2.6%	1.0%	7.1%
	30-34	5.4%	2.5%	11.2%
	35+	8.9%	4.2%	18.0%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	9.6%	4.1%	20.5%
	HS degree	9.3%	4.8%	17.5%
	Associate's or some college	4.3%	2.1%	8.5%
	College or higher	3.3%	1.4%	7.3%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	4.3%	2.7%	6.8%
	Rural	8.3%	4.5%	14.7%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	6.4%	3.0%	13.3%
	50-184%	7.6%	4.1%	13.9%
	185-374%	2.4%	0.5%	11.8%
	375+%	5.5%	2.6%	11.0%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	4.2%	2.4%	7.3%
	Public	4.8%	2.6%	8.8%
	None	22.3%	10.3%	41.7%

## 8.5 Baby sleeps with bumper pads



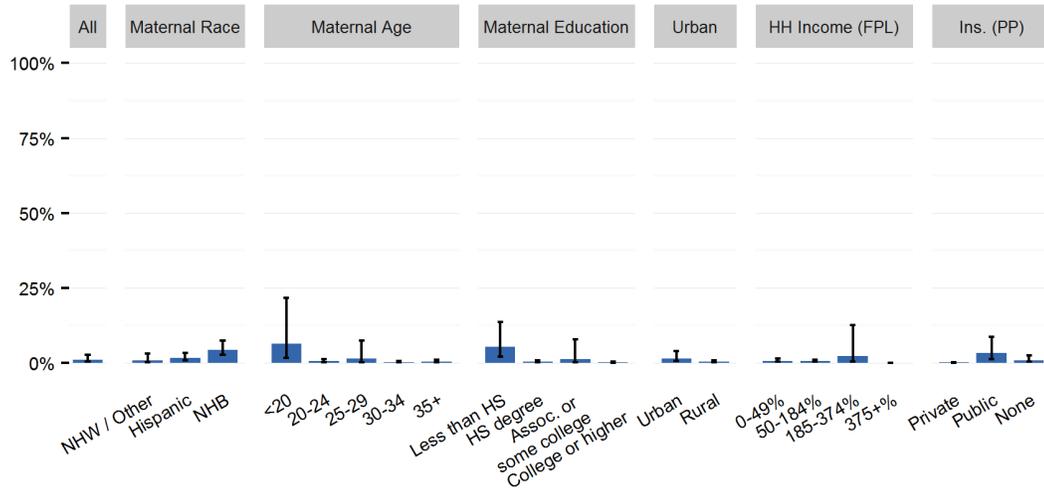
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		12.4%	9.7%	15.7%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	10.5%	7.5%	14.4%
	Hispanic	29.5%	25.4%	33.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	15.5%	12.0%	19.6%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	15.6%	5.9%	35.2%
	20-24	15.0%	9.0%	24.1%
	25-29	12.1%	7.6%	18.8%
	30-34	10.1%	6.2%	16.1%
	35+	12.5%	7.0%	21.2%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	27.4%	17.6%	40.0%
	HS degree	11.1%	6.2%	19.2%
	Associate's or some college	12.2%	7.7%	18.7%
	College or higher	9.0%	5.5%	14.3%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	11.5%	8.5%	15.5%
	Rural	14.1%	9.3%	20.7%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	20.8%	12.8%	32.0%
	50-184%	11.2%	7.5%	16.2%
	185-374%	7.6%	3.9%	14.5%
	375+%	7.3%	4.0%	13.1%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	9.4%	6.5%	13.5%
	Public	14.9%	9.8%	22.1%
	None	28.0%	16.1%	44.2%

## 8.6 Baby sleeps with blankets



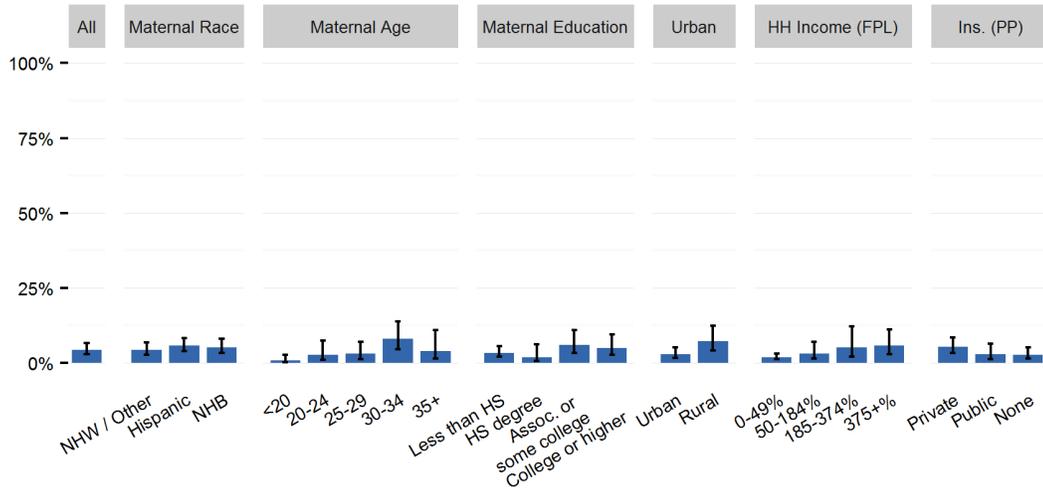
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		14.1%	11.1%	17.8%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	13.5%	10.1%	17.9%
	Hispanic	14.4%	11.4%	18.1%
	Non-Hispanic Black	23.0%	18.9%	27.7%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	24.4%	12.5%	42.3%
	20-24	22.6%	14.3%	33.9%
	25-29	13.5%	8.8%	20.3%
	30-34	11.1%	6.5%	18.1%
	35+	5.9%	2.5%	13.2%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	21.3%	11.8%	35.5%
	HS degree	25.3%	17.3%	35.5%
	Associate's or some college	13.1%	8.5%	19.7%
	College or higher	5.0%	2.6%	9.5%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	11.9%	8.7%	16.1%
	Rural	18.3%	12.6%	26.0%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	22.4%	14.1%	33.6%
	50-184%	18.1%	12.2%	25.9%
	185-374%	8.9%	4.6%	16.5%
	375+%	6.9%	3.6%	12.8%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	11.4%	8.1%	15.9%
	Public	14.2%	9.4%	21.0%
	None	38.9%	23.4%	57.1%

## 8.7 Baby sleeps with toys



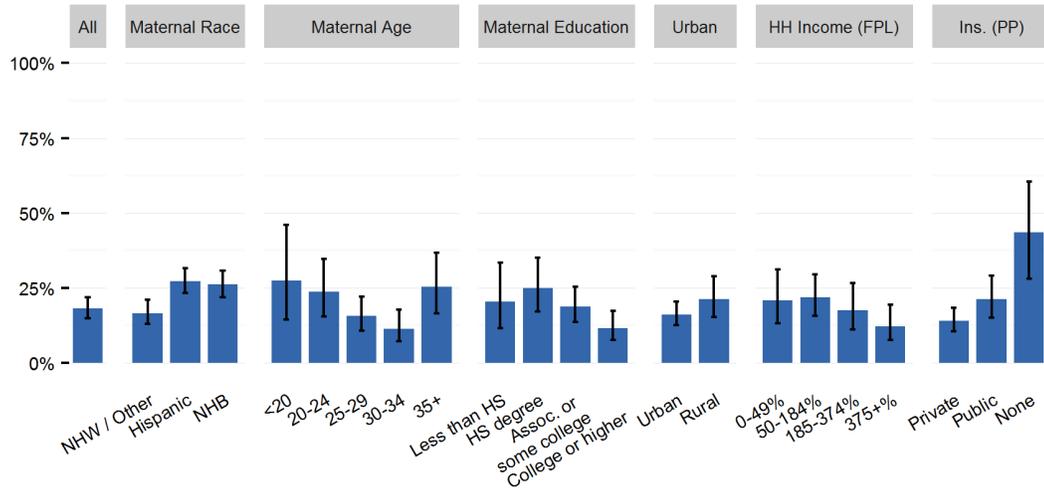
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		1.0%	0.4%	2.6%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	0.8%	0.2%	3.1%
	Hispanic	1.5%	0.7%	3.2%
	Non-Hispanic Black	4.4%	2.5%	7.5%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	6.4%	1.7%	21.6%
	20-24	0.5%	0.2%	1.3%
	25-29	1.4%	0.2%	7.4%
	30-34	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
	35+	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	5.3%	1.9%	13.6%
	HS degree	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%
	Associate's or some college	1.3%	0.2%	7.7%
	College or higher	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	1.4%	0.5%	3.9%
	Rural	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	0.6%	0.3%	1.4%
	50-184%	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%
	185-374%	2.2%	0.4%	12.5%
	375+%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
	Public	3.3%	1.2%	8.6%
	None	0.9%	0.3%	2.5%

## 8.8 Baby sleeps with positioner



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		4.4%	2.9%	6.5%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	4.2%	2.6%	6.7%
	Hispanic	5.6%	3.8%	8.2%
	Non-Hispanic Black	5.2%	3.3%	8.0%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	0.7%	0.2%	2.6%
	20-24	2.7%	1.0%	7.4%
	25-29	3.0%	1.3%	7.0%
	30-34	8.0%	4.5%	13.8%
	35+	4.0%	1.4%	10.9%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	3.3%	2.0%	5.6%
	HS degree	1.7%	0.5%	6.0%
	Associate's or some college	5.9%	3.2%	10.9%
	College or higher	4.9%	2.5%	9.4%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	2.9%	1.7%	5.1%
	Rural	7.2%	4.1%	12.3%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	1.8%	1.1%	3.0%
	50-184%	3.1%	1.3%	7.0%
	185-374%	5.0%	2.0%	12.2%
	375+%	5.7%	2.8%	11.1%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	5.3%	3.3%	8.5%
	Public	2.8%	1.2%	6.4%
	None	2.6%	1.3%	5.1%

## 8.9 Baby sleeps with another person



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		18.0%	14.8%	21.8%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	16.5%	12.9%	21.0%
	Hispanic	27.2%	23.3%	31.5%
	Non-Hispanic Black	26.1%	21.9%	30.7%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	27.4%	14.3%	46.0%
	20-24	23.7%	15.5%	34.6%
	25-29	15.6%	10.7%	22.1%
	30-34	11.4%	7.1%	17.8%
	35+	25.3%	16.5%	36.8%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	20.4%	11.6%	33.5%
	HS degree	24.9%	17.0%	35.0%
	Associate's or some college	18.7%	13.5%	25.3%
	College or higher	11.6%	7.6%	17.3%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	16.0%	12.4%	20.3%
	Rural	21.3%	15.3%	28.8%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	20.8%	13.2%	31.2%
	50-184%	21.8%	15.7%	29.5%
	185-374%	17.5%	11.1%	26.5%
	375+%	12.2%	7.5%	19.3%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	13.9%	10.5%	18.3%
	Public	21.2%	15.1%	29.0%
	None	43.5%	28.0%	60.4%

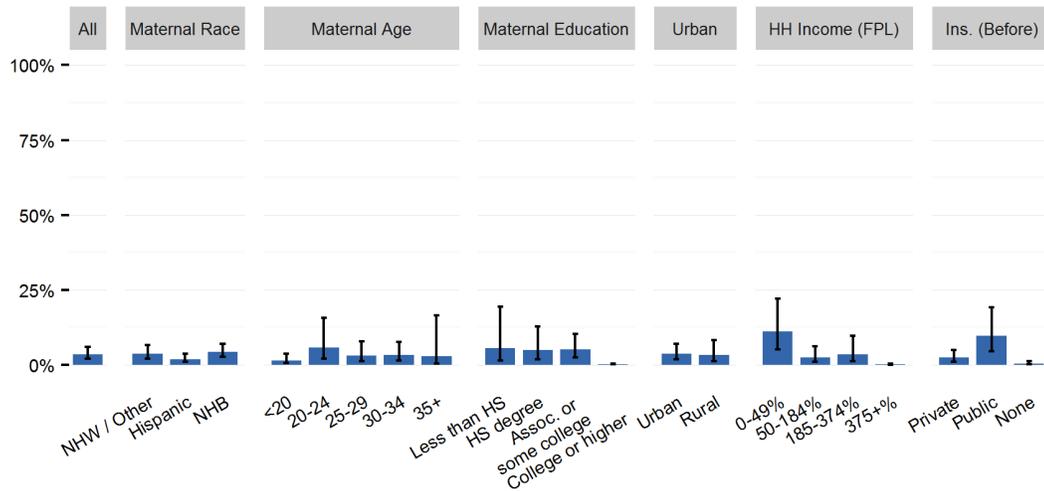
## 9 Intimate Partner Violence

Women were asked to report on intimate partner violence before (3.5%) and during (2.8%) pregnancy. Women who reported intimate partner *before* pregnancy tended to have less than a college education and have lower incomes.

Women under 20 years of age and women making 0-49% of the FPL were more likely to report intimate partner violence *during* pregnancy compared to Hispanic and NHW/O and women with a greater household income.

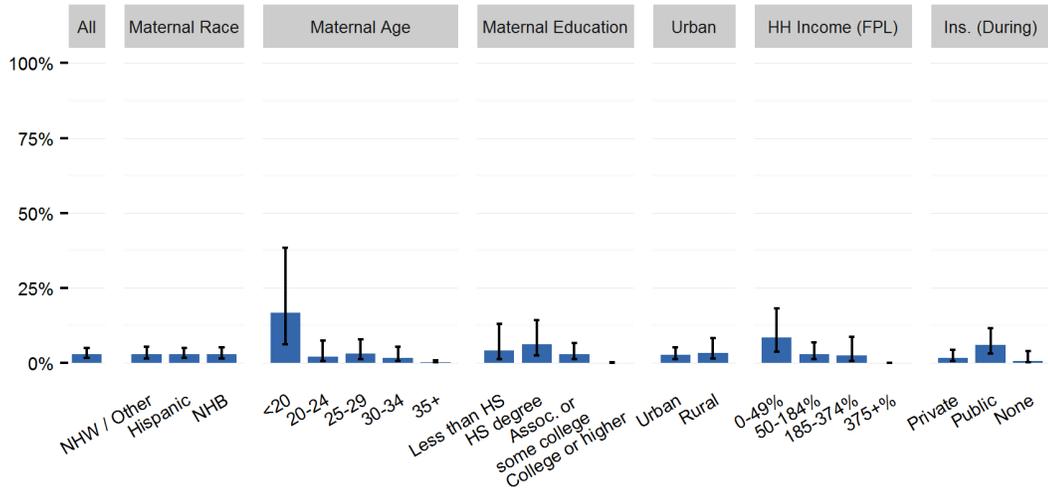
There are two sets of questions about intimate partner violence in PRAMS. The first asks about physical violence before and during the most recent pregnancy. The text of the questions is "did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?". The other question set asks about emotional abuse, before during and after the most recent pregnancy. The text of these questions is "did your husband or partner threaten you, limit your activities against your will, or make you feel unsafe in any other way?".

## 9.1 Physical abuse from partner or husband before pregnancy



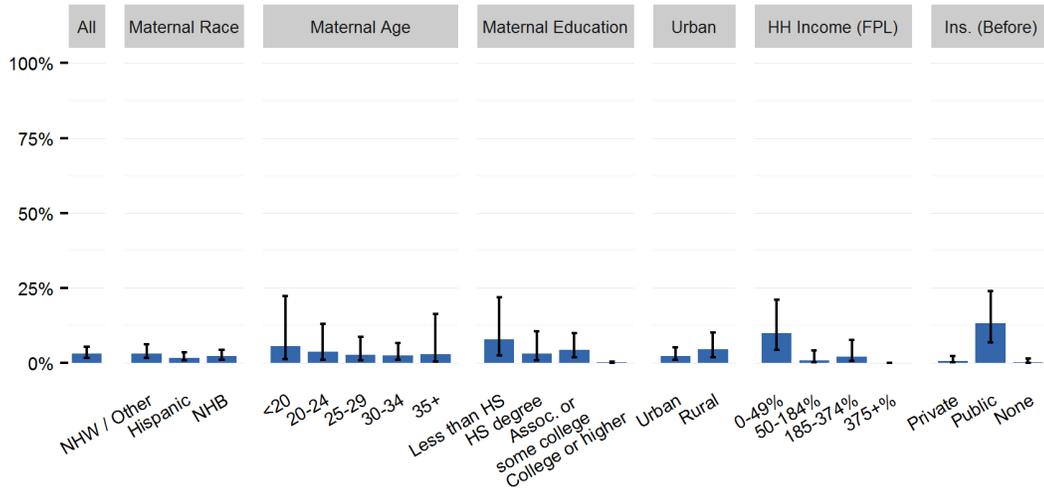
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		3.5%	2.0%	5.9%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	3.6%	2.0%	6.5%
	Hispanic	1.8%	0.9%	3.6%
	Non-Hispanic Black	4.4%	2.7%	7.0%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	1.4%	0.5%	3.7%
	20-24	5.7%	1.9%	15.6%
	25-29	3.1%	1.2%	7.8%
	30-34	3.2%	1.3%	7.5%
	35+	2.9%	0.4%	16.5%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	5.6%	1.4%	19.4%
	HS degree	4.8%	1.7%	12.8%
	Associate's or some college	5.1%	2.5%	10.3%
	College or higher	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	3.6%	1.9%	6.9%
	Rural	3.2%	1.2%	8.2%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	11.1%	5.2%	22.1%
	50-184%	2.5%	1.0%	6.1%
	185-374%	3.4%	1.1%	9.7%
	375+%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
<b>Insurance (Before Pregnancy)</b>	Private	2.3%	1.1%	5.0%
	Public	9.6%	4.5%	19.2%
	None	0.3%	0.1%	1.2%

## 9.2 Physical abuse from partner or husband during pregnancy



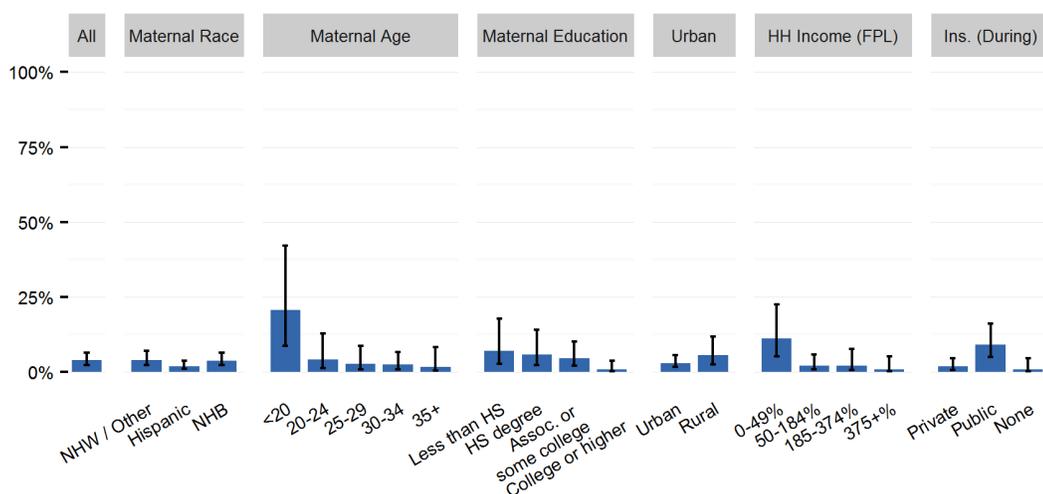
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		2.8%	1.6%	4.9%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	2.8%	1.4%	5.4%
	Hispanic	2.8%	1.6%	4.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	2.7%	1.5%	5.0%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	16.7%	6.1%	38.4%
	20-24	1.9%	0.5%	7.5%
	25-29	3.0%	1.1%	7.8%
	30-34	1.6%	0.5%	5.4%
	35+	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	4.2%	1.3%	13.0%
	HS degree	6.1%	2.5%	14.1%
	Associate's or some college	2.8%	1.2%	6.7%
	College or higher	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	2.6%	1.2%	5.2%
	Rural	3.3%	1.3%	8.2%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	8.3%	3.6%	18.1%
	50-184%	2.7%	1.1%	6.7%
	185-374%	2.4%	0.6%	8.6%
	375+%+	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	1.6%	0.5%	4.4%
	Public	6.0%	3.1%	11.6%
	None	0.6%	0.1%	3.8%

### 9.3 Emotional abuse from partner before pregnancy



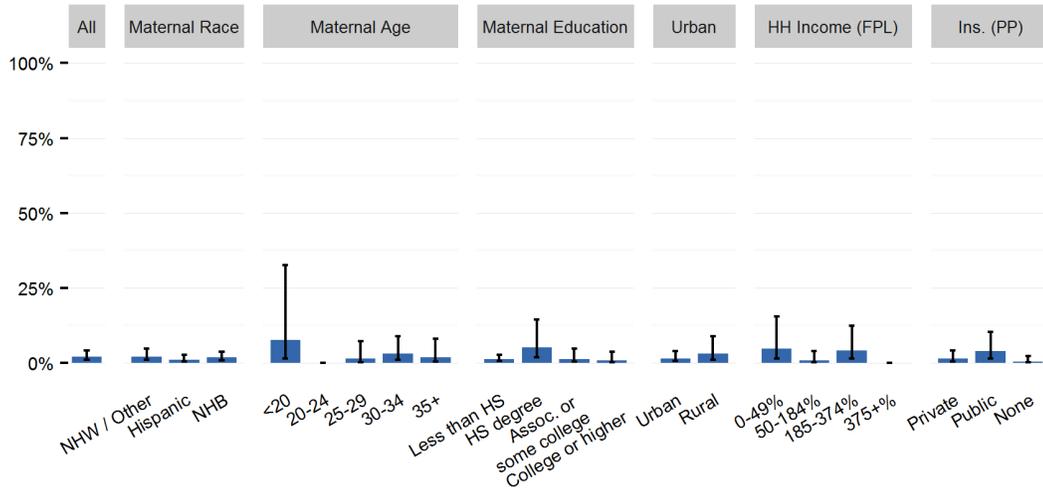
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		2.9%	1.6%	5.4%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	3.1%	1.6%	6.0%
	Hispanic	1.6%	0.8%	3.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	2.1%	1.1%	4.2%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	5.6%	1.2%	22.3%
	20-24	3.6%	0.9%	12.9%
	25-29	2.6%	0.8%	8.6%
	30-34	2.4%	0.9%	6.5%
	35+	2.8%	0.4%	16.3%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	7.8%	2.5%	21.9%
	HS degree	2.9%	0.8%	10.4%
	Associate's or some college	4.3%	1.8%	9.9%
	College or higher	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	2.2%	0.9%	5.1%
	Rural	4.4%	1.8%	10.1%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	9.8%	4.2%	21.1%
	50-184%	0.8%	0.2%	4.1%
	185-374%	2.1%	0.6%	7.6%
	375+%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Insurance (Before Pregnancy)</b>	Private	0.6%	0.2%	2.3%
	Public	13.1%	6.8%	23.9%
	None	0.2%	0.0%	1.5%

## 9.4 Emotional abuse from partner during pregnancy



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		3.8%	2.2%	6.3%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	4.0%	2.2%	7.0%
	Hispanic	1.9%	1.0%	3.7%
	Non-Hispanic Black	3.7%	2.2%	6.3%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	20.7%	8.5%	42.2%
	20-24	4.0%	1.2%	12.7%
	25-29	2.7%	0.8%	8.5%
	30-34	2.4%	0.9%	6.5%
	35+	1.7%	0.3%	8.1%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	7.0%	2.6%	17.7%
	HS degree	5.7%	2.2%	14.0%
	Associate's or some college	4.4%	1.9%	10.0%
	College or higher	0.7%	0.1%	3.6%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	2.9%	1.5%	5.6%
	Rural	5.5%	2.4%	11.8%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	11.2%	5.2%	22.5%
	50-184%	2.0%	0.7%	5.7%
	185-374%	2.1%	0.6%	7.6%
	375+%+	0.7%	0.1%	5.0%
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	1.7%	0.7%	4.5%
	Public	8.9%	4.8%	16.0%
	None	0.7%	0.1%	4.6%

## 9.5 Emotional abuse from partner since baby was born



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		2.0%	0.9%	4.1%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	2.1%	0.9%	4.7%
	Hispanic	1.0%	0.4%	2.6%
	Non-Hispanic Black	1.8%	0.8%	3.7%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	7.6%	1.4%	32.6%
	20-24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	25-29	1.3%	0.2%	7.1%
	30-34	3.0%	1.0%	8.9%
	35+	1.7%	0.4%	8.1%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	1.1%	0.5%	2.6%
	HS degree	5.2%	1.8%	14.3%
	Associate's or some college	1.2%	0.3%	4.6%
	College or higher	0.7%	0.1%	3.6%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	1.4%	0.5%	3.9%
	Rural	3.1%	1.0%	8.9%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	4.7%	1.3%	15.4%
	50-184%	0.9%	0.2%	4.0%
	185-374%	4.1%	1.3%	12.2%
	375+%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	1.3%	0.4%	4.1%
	Public	3.8%	1.3%	10.2%
	None	0.3%	0.1%	2.2%

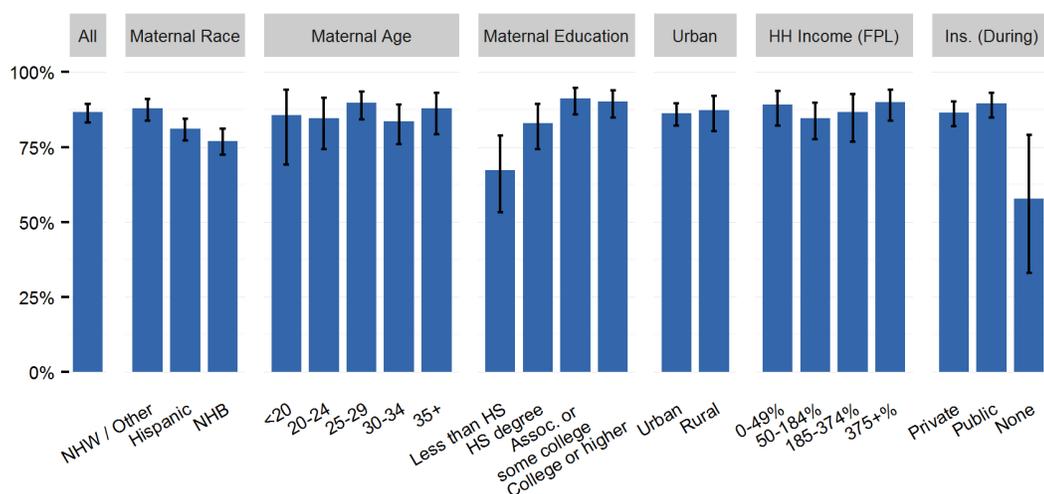
## 10 Mental Health Care

Women were asked a series of up to four questions regarding their mental health care during pregnancy and since their baby was born.

Overall, most recently delivered moms in Iowa have discussed the baby blues or postpartum depression with a health care provider. However, there is a large difference between women with less than high school education and women with a high school education or greater.

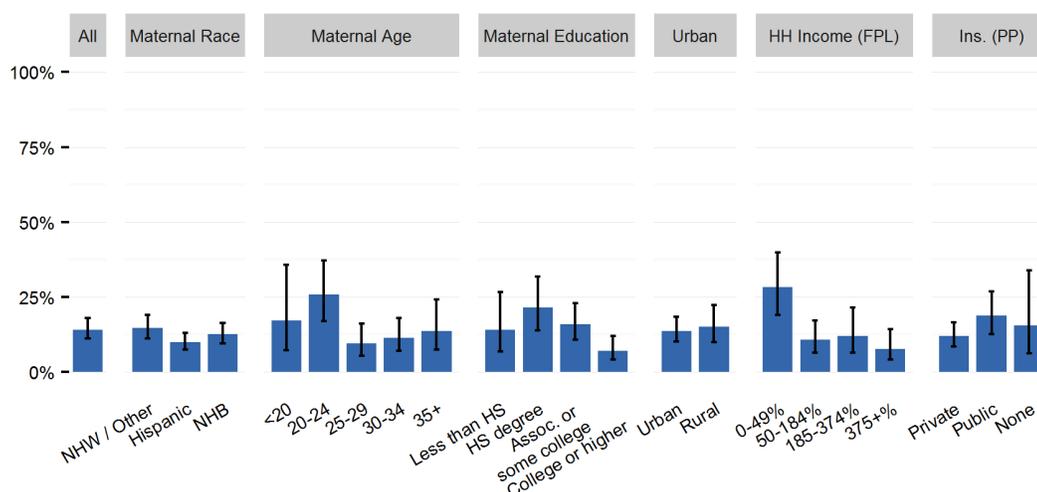
Of the 14% of women who reported being diagnosed with postpartum depression, almost 15% reported receiving no treatment, with the majority of these being women in rural communities. Of those receiving treatment, almost 50% were prescribed medication and 10% reported receiving counseling; 26% reported both medication and counseling for treatment.

## 10.1 Health Care Worker talked about baby blues during pregnancy



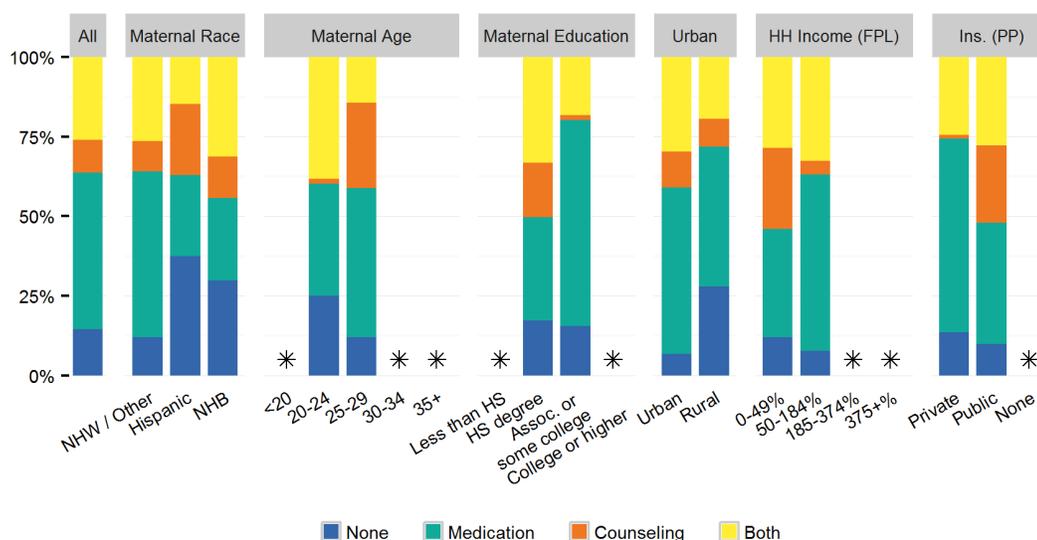
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		86.6%	83.2%	89.4%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	87.8%	83.7%	91.0%
	Hispanic	81.0%	77.2%	84.3%
	Non-Hispanic Black	77.0%	72.5%	81.0%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	85.6%	69.1%	94.1%
	20-24	84.7%	74.4%	91.3%
	25-29	89.8%	84.3%	93.6%
	30-34	83.5%	75.9%	89.1%
	35+	87.8%	79.3%	93.1%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	67.2%	53.2%	78.8%
	HS degree	83.0%	74.2%	89.3%
	Associate's or some college	91.3%	85.9%	94.8%
	College or higher	90.2%	84.9%	93.8%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	86.2%	82.1%	89.5%
	Rural	87.2%	80.3%	92.0%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	89.2%	82.1%	93.7%
	50-184%	84.6%	77.6%	89.7%
	185-374%	86.6%	76.7%	92.7%
	375+% FPL	90.1%	83.8%	94.0%
<b>Insurance (During Pregnancy)</b>	Private	86.6%	81.9%	90.2%
	Public	89.7%	84.8%	93.1%
	None	57.7%	33.0%	79.0%

## 10.2 Told that had depression since baby was born



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		14.1%	11.0%	17.8%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	14.6%	11.1%	19.0%
	Hispanic	9.9%	7.5%	12.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	12.5%	9.5%	16.2%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	17.1%	7.1%	35.7%
	20-24	25.7%	16.9%	37.2%
	25-29	9.4%	5.3%	16.0%
	30-34	11.3%	6.9%	18.0%
	35+	13.7%	7.3%	24.0%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	14.0%	6.9%	26.6%
	HS degree	21.5%	13.8%	31.8%
	Associate's or some college	15.8%	10.6%	22.8%
	College or higher	7.0%	4.0%	11.9%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	13.6%	10.0%	18.2%
	Rural	15.0%	9.8%	22.2%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	28.2%	19.0%	39.8%
	50-184%	10.6%	6.4%	17.1%
	185-374%	12.0%	6.4%	21.4%
	375+%	7.7%	4.0%	14.2%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	11.9%	8.5%	16.5%
	Public	18.7%	12.6%	26.7%
	None	15.5%	6.2%	33.8%

## 10.3 If diagnosed, received treatment for depression



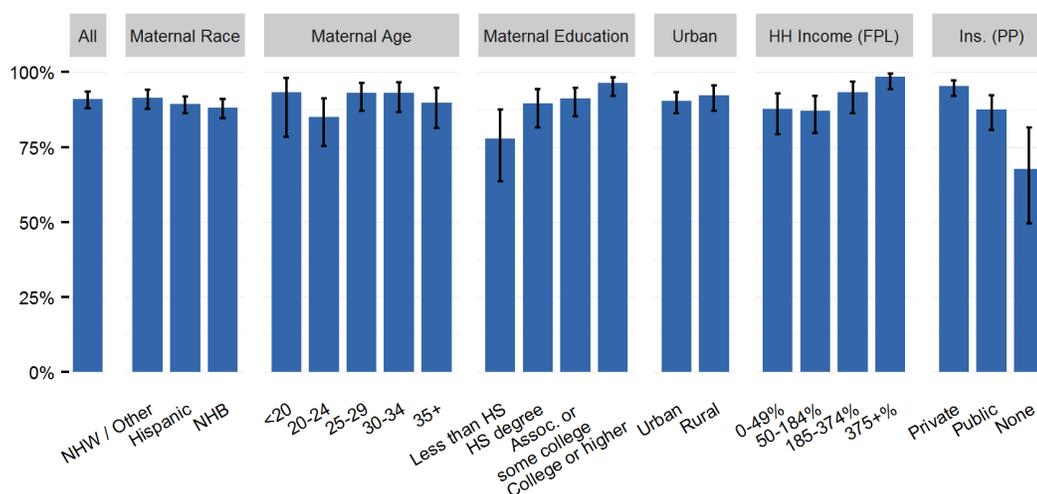
Group		None	Medication	Counseling	Both
<b>All</b>		14.5%	49.2%	10.4%	25.9%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	12.0%	52.2%	9.4%	26.4%
	Hispanic	37.5%	25.5%	22.3%	14.7%
	Non-Hispanic Black	29.8%	25.8%	13.0%	31.3%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	*	*	*	*
	20-24	24.9%	35.3%	1.5%	38.3%
	25-29	12.0%	46.7%	27.0%	14.3%
	30-34	*	*	*	*
	35+	*	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	*	*	*	*
	HS degree	17.2%	32.4%	17.2%	33.2%
	Associate's or some college	15.4%	64.8%	1.6%	18.2%
	College or higher	*	*	*	*
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	6.7%	52.2%	11.3%	29.7%
	Rural	28.0%	43.8%	8.9%	19.3%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	11.9%	34.1%	25.6%	28.5%
	50-184%	7.7%	55.4%	4.4%	32.6%
	185-374%	*	*	*	*
	375+%	*	*	*	*
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	13.5%	60.9%	1.1%	24.5%
	Public	9.8%	38.2%	24.3%	27.7%
	None	*	*	*	*

\* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

## 11 Postpartum visit

Overall 91.1% of women reported having received a postpartum visit. New Iowa mothers under the age of 20 years and without health insurance *postpartum* less often reported a postpartum visit.

## 11.1 Had postpartum visit for self



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		91.1%	88.0%	93.4%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	91.5%	87.8%	94.1%
	Hispanic	89.4%	86.3%	91.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	88.2%	84.5%	91.1%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	93.2%	78.5%	98.1%
	20-24	85.0%	75.3%	91.3%
	25-29	93.0%	87.1%	96.3%
	30-34	93.2%	86.6%	96.6%
	35+	89.8%	81.4%	94.7%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	77.7%	63.5%	87.5%
	HS degree	89.5%	81.5%	94.3%
	Associate's or some college	91.1%	85.3%	94.8%
	College or higher	96.3%	92.1%	98.3%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	90.4%	86.3%	93.4%
	Rural	92.3%	87.1%	95.6%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	87.6%	79.3%	92.9%
	50-184%	87.0%	79.6%	92.0%
	185-374%	93.2%	86.3%	96.8%
	375+%	98.4%	94.4%	99.5%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	95.2%	92.0%	97.2%
	Public	87.5%	80.6%	92.1%
	None	67.6%	49.5%	81.6%

## 12 Contraceptive Use

Women who reported they were not trying to get pregnant were asked if they were using any type of contraception *at the time of pregnancy*. Overall 26.1% of women who reported an unintended pregnancy were not using contraception when they got pregnant. Hispanic women were more likely to report using contraception when they got pregnant.

Women were also asked if they were using any type of contraception *postpartum*. Participants had a list of 11 methods and asked to select all those that applied to them. They were also given the option to write-in a method that may not have been listed. Responses were grouped as closely as possible to the CDC's Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods chart <sup>1</sup>. If women selected more than one method, they were grouped according to their most effective method. Abstinence was kept as its own category.

Nearly two-thirds of women reported using either a most effective or moderately effective method of contraception post-partum. Use of most/moderately effective methods decreased as household income increased. Of those who had an unintended pregnancy, 60% were using a most/moderately effective method postpartum.

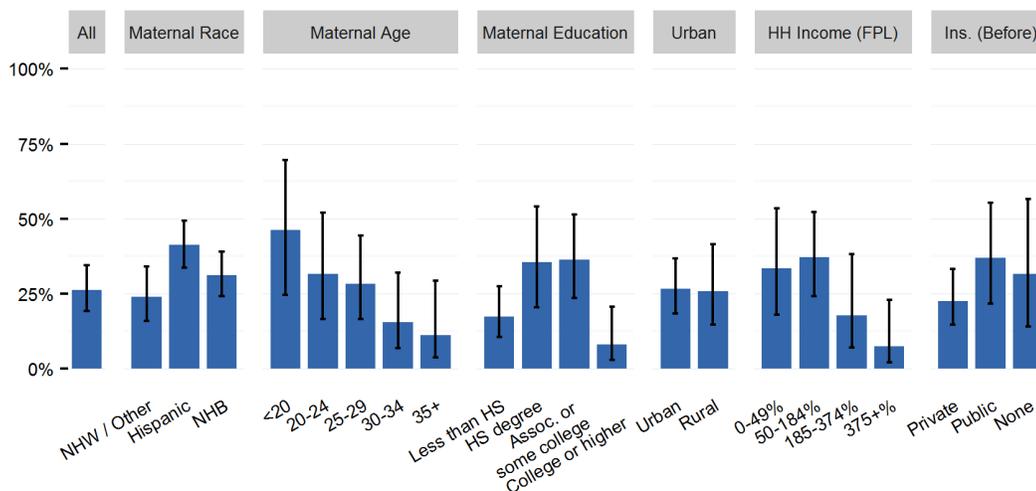
**Table 1 Contraceptive methods from PRAMS survey grouped by effectiveness**

<b>Most Effective</b>	<b>Moderately Effective</b>	<b>Least Effective</b>
Male sterilization	Contraceptive patch	Condoms
Female sterilization	Contraceptive ring	Withdrawal
Intrauterine device (IUD)	Injectable	Natural family planning
Contraceptive implant	Birth control pill	

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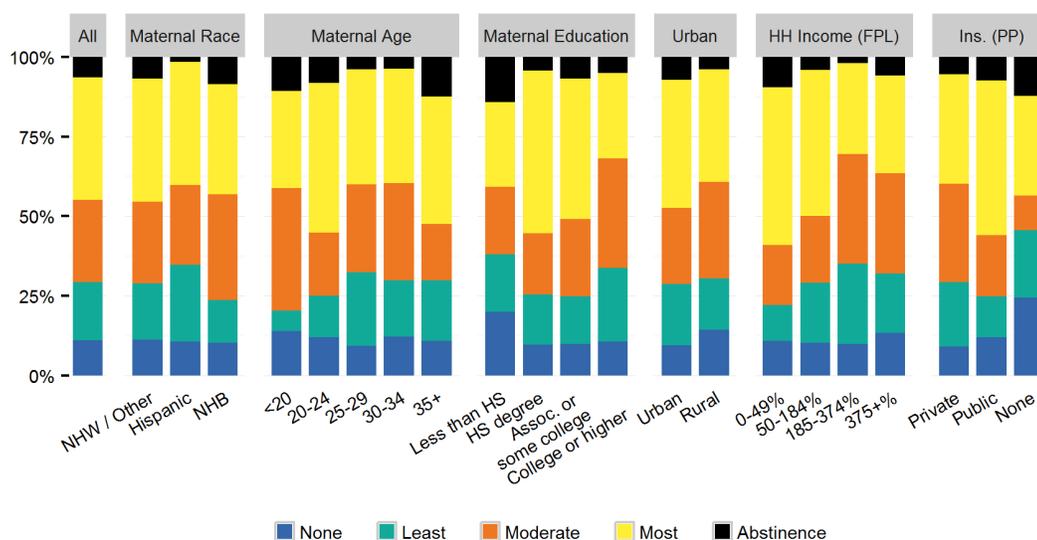
<sup>1</sup>[www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/UnintendedPregnancy/PDF/Contraceptive\\_methods\\_508.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/UnintendedPregnancy/PDF/Contraceptive_methods_508.pdf)

## 12.1 Used any form of contraception before pregnancy (if pregnancy was unintended)



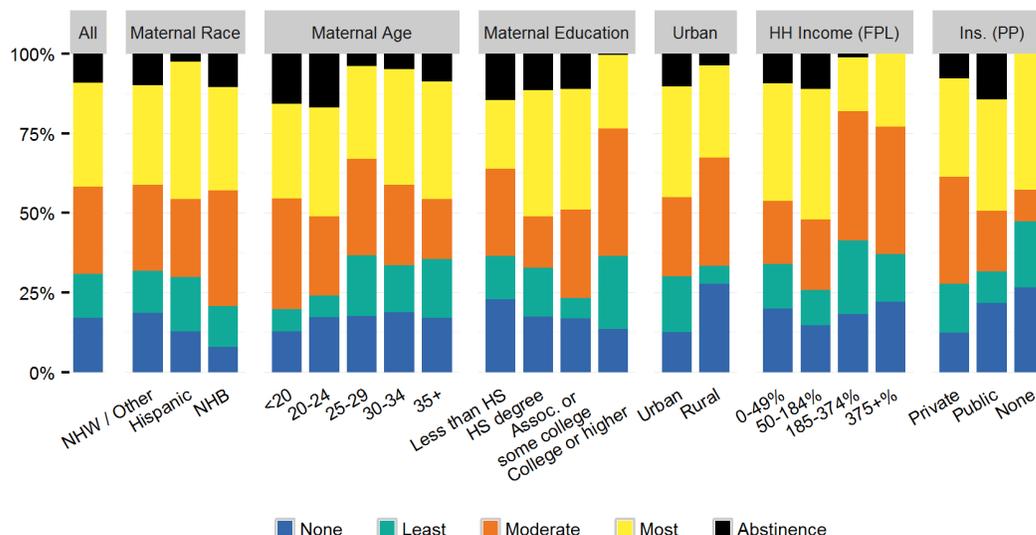
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
<b>All</b>		26.1%	19.2%	34.4%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	23.8%	15.9%	34.1%
	Hispanic	41.3%	33.6%	49.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	31.0%	24.0%	39.0%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	46.2%	24.4%	69.5%
	20-24	31.6%	16.4%	52.0%
	25-29	28.3%	16.5%	44.3%
	30-34	15.5%	6.7%	31.9%
	35+	11.0%	3.6%	29.2%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	17.3%	10.4%	27.4%
	HS degree	35.5%	20.4%	54.1%
	Associate's or some college	36.2%	23.4%	51.3%
	College or higher	8.0%	2.8%	20.7%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	26.6%	18.4%	36.7%
	Rural	25.8%	14.6%	41.5%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	33.3%	17.8%	53.5%
	50-184%	37.0%	24.0%	52.2%
	185-374%	17.7%	6.9%	38.2%
	375+%	7.3%	2.1%	22.9%
<b>Insurance (Before Pregnancy)</b>	Private	22.5%	14.6%	33.1%
	Public	36.9%	21.7%	55.2%
	None	31.6%	14.0%	56.5%

## 12.2 Effectiveness of postpartum contraception



Group		None	Least	Moderate	Most	Abstinence
<b>All</b>		11.1%	18.1%	26.0%	38.5%	6.3%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	11.2%	17.8%	25.6%	38.8%	6.7%
	Hispanic	10.6%	24.1%	25.2%	38.5%	1.6%
	Non-Hispanic Black	10.3%	13.3%	33.3%	34.5%	8.6%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	13.9%	6.3%	38.6%	30.6%	10.6%
	20-24	11.9%	13.1%	19.8%	47.0%	8.2%
	25-29	9.2%	23.3%	27.5%	36.1%	3.9%
	30-34	12.2%	17.7%	30.6%	36.0%	3.6%
	35+	10.8%	19.1%	17.5%	40.1%	12.4%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	20.0%	18.1%	21.2%	26.7%	14.1%
	HS degree	9.6%	15.8%	19.2%	51.1%	4.3%
	Associate's or some college	9.9%	14.9%	24.2%	44.1%	6.8%
	College or higher	10.6%	23.1%	34.4%	27.0%	4.9%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	9.5%	19.2%	23.8%	40.3%	7.2%
	Rural	14.3%	16.1%	30.5%	35.3%	3.9%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	10.8%	11.2%	18.9%	49.5%	9.6%
	50-184%	10.2%	18.9%	21.1%	45.8%	4.1%
	185-374%	9.8%	25.4%	34.3%	28.6%	1.9%
	375+%	13.3%	18.8%	31.3%	30.9%	5.7%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	9.0%	20.3%	30.8%	34.5%	5.3%
	Public	12.0%	12.8%	19.2%	48.7%	7.3%
	None	24.4%	21.2%	10.8%	31.4%	12.2%

## 12.3 Effectiveness of postpartum contraception (if pregnancy was unintended)



Group		None	Least	Moderate	Most	Abstinence
<b>All</b>		17.1%	13.7%	27.4%	32.7%	9.1%
<b>Maternal Race</b>	Non-Hispanic White / Other	18.5%	13.4%	26.9%	31.4%	9.8%
	Hispanic	12.8%	17.0%	24.5%	43.2%	2.5%
	Non-Hispanic Black	7.8%	12.8%	36.5%	32.4%	10.5%
<b>Maternal Age</b>	<20	12.7%	7.0%	34.8%	29.8%	15.7%
	20-24	17.3%	6.7%	24.9%	34.1%	16.9%
	25-29	17.6%	19.1%	30.4%	29.2%	3.8%
	30-34	18.8%	14.8%	25.3%	36.2%	4.9%
	35+	17.0%	18.5%	18.7%	37.0%	8.8%
<b>Maternal Education</b>	Less than HS	22.9%	13.6%	27.4%	21.7%	14.5%
	HS degree	17.3%	15.4%	16.1%	39.7%	11.4%
	Associate's or some college	16.9%	6.3%	27.9%	38.0%	11.0%
	College or higher	13.6%	22.8%	40.2%	23.1%	0.4%
<b>Maternal Residence</b>	Urban	12.6%	17.5%	24.8%	34.9%	10.3%
	Rural	27.7%	5.7%	34.0%	28.9%	3.7%
<b>Household Income (FPL)</b>	0-49%	19.9%	14.0%	19.9%	36.9%	9.2%
	50-184%	14.7%	11.1%	22.2%	40.9%	11.1%
	185-374%	18.1%	23.3%	40.5%	17.1%	1.1%
	375+%	22.0%	15.1%	40.0%	22.9%	0.0%
<b>Insurance (Postpartum)</b>	Private	12.3%	15.4%	33.6%	31.1%	7.7%
	Public	21.7%	9.8%	19.1%	35.0%	14.3%
	None	26.6%	20.8%	9.8%	42.8%	0.0%